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CATALOGUE

OF

INDIAN COINS

IN THE

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THE MUHAMMADAN STATES.

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THE COINS

OF THE

MUHAMMADAN STATES OF INDIA

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM. Dept. of coins medals

BY

STANLEY LANE-POOLE,

B.A., OXON., M.R.A.S.

EDITED BY

REGINALD STUART POOLE, LL.D.

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins contains the description of the issues of the Kings of Bengal, Jaunpúr, Gujarát, and the other Muhammadan States that arose, for the most part, on the decay of the power of Dehlí under the successors of Muhammad Ibn Taghlak, and generally came to an end in the struggles that resulted in the empire of Akbar.

The transliteration of Arabic and Indian names of persons and places in this volume is in accordance with the latest official system of the Indian Government.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches. The weight of the gold and silver examples is given in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

A comparative table of the years of the Hijrah and of the Christian Era has been added with a view to facilitating reference to the standard works on Indian history where the European computation is adopted.

Typical specimens are figured in the twelve plates, which

are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and I have carefully revised it throughout, save in the case of the Nágarí inscriptions, which have been collated by Mr. Gardner.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

INTRODUCTION.

An Indian historian records that Muhammad Ibn Taghlak reigned over Hindustán, Gujarát, Málwah, the Mahratta country, Telingana, Kampila, Dwára-Samundra, Ma'bar, Lakhnautí, Sátgáon, Sonárgáon, and Tirhút. When the emperor Bábar arrived in India, two centuries later, he found, as he states in his Memoirs, five Muhammadan and two Hindú dynasties contending over the fragments of that vast empire. The five Muslim powers were the Afghans of Dehlí, the kings of Gujarát and Málwah, Nasrat Sháh of Bengal, and the Bahmanís of the Dekhan; while the Hindú princes were the Rájah of Bíjánagar, and the Rána Sanka of Chitor. It is with the coinages of the Muhammadan dynasties that thus arose on the decay of the empire of Muhammad ibn Taghlak that the present volume is concerned. It includes the coinage of all the Muhammadan dynasties that became independent during the domination of the Sultáns of Dehlí, and came to an end either at the hands of those Sultáns, or more generally in the great consolidation of India under Akbar. Thus the early rulers of Sind, Kubáchah and the like, are included, as being contemporary with the Dehlí sovereigns; but the major part of the volume is occupied with those dynasties which arose in the feebleness of Dehlí about the middle of the 14th century of our Era, and terminated, either under Shér Sháh or Akbar, in the 16th century.

A table of these dynasties is given on the following page. It will be seen that the number of important dynasties in the period referred to is thirteen :—

In Hindústán—

1. Kings of Mewár, A.H. 674—934.
2. Kings of Gujarát, 778—980.
3. Kings of Jaunpúr, 796—879.
4. Kings of Málwah, 804—937.
5. Governors and Kings of Bengal, 599—984.
6. Kings of Kashmír, 735—995.

In the Dekhán—

7. Bahmaní Kings of Kulbarga, 748—932.
8. 'Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjápúr, 895—1071.
9. Nizám-Sháhís of Ahmadnagar, 896—1016.
10. Kutb-Sháhís of Golconda, 919—1082.
11. Isma'íl-Sháhís of Elichpúr, 894—976.
12. Baríd-Sháhís of Bídar, 898—1080.
13. Farúkí kings of Kandaish, 782—799.

Of the first seven of these dynasties, the British Museum possesses numerous coins: of the last six, only a few specimens of the Golconda coinage, and the imitations of the old Lár hook-money which the 'Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjapúr stamped with their titles.

I. BENGAL.

The issues of the *Bengal* governors and kings come first, as being at once the earliest and the most numerous and important of these several series.

The chronology of the governors and independent kings of Bengal offers many difficulties. The history of the rulers of Dehlí is recorded by several annalists, who, if they do not always agree in their statements, and do not always give all the information we require, yet present on the whole a detailed and fairly accurate account of the dynasties whose annals the

preserve. But for the history of the Bengal kingdom we have only secondary sources and incidental remarks. "Nizám-ad-dín Ahmad, who served Akbar as Bakshí, the friend and protector of the historian Badáóní, is the first writer that gives, in his *Tabakát-i-Akbarí*, which were completed in 1590, a short connected account of the independent kings of Bengal from 1338 to 1538. For the time between 1203 and 1338 we depend on incidental remarks made by Dehlí writers, as *Minháj-i-Siráj*, Báraní, and Afif. Ferishtah, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century, has a chapter on the same period as Nizám: but, though he gives a little more, it seems that he used the same at present unknown source as the author of the *Tabakát-i-Akbarí*. But there can be no doubt that this source was a work defective in chronology and meagre in details. Ferishtah also cites a historical composition by one Hájjí Muhammad of Kandahár, of which no copy is at present known to exist. The latest writer on Bengal history is Ghulám Husain of Zaidpúr, poetically styled Salím, who composed his *Riyáz-as-Salátín*, or the "Gardens of Kings," at the request of Mr. George Udney of Máldah. This work, the title of which contains in the numerical value of the letters the date of its completion (A.H. 1202 or A.D. 1787-8) is rare, but is much prized as being the fullest account in Persian of the Muhammadan history of Bengal, which the author brings down to his own time. From a comparison of his work with that of Ferishtah it is evident that for the early portion he has used books which are likewise unknown at present, and it is unfortunate that his preface gives no information on this point. His additional source, it is true, cannot have been a work of considerable size: yet he gives valuable dates, which are often confirmed by collateral evidence."

The series of essays,* from which the foregoing account of

* *Contributions to the Geography and History of Bengal (Muhammadan period)*, by H. Blochmann, M.A., Calcutta Madrasah: in the *Journal of the Asiatic*

the historical materials for the chronology of the kings of Bengal is taken, supplies the best corrective to the meagre and contradictory data of the histories. The late Dr. Blochmann was a keen collector of inscriptions, and the manner in which he has brought the evidence of mural and numismatic records to bear upon many obscure points in Bengal chronology is masterly. Now and then we may be compelled to differ from his readings of the coins, but it is seldom indeed that we shall have reason to differ from his historical conclusions. A comparison of the following table of the ascertained dates of the various rulers of Bengal, derived from inscriptions and coins, (which is compiled from Dr. Blochmann's papers, with a few additions from the British Museum and other cabinets,) will show how faulty is the dynastic list given in Marsden's (original) *Numismata Orientalia*, which has hitherto been the standard authority, and which was even adopted in so careful a work as Mr. Thomas's edition of Prinsep's *Useful Tables*.

It is not necessary to begin the table with the earliest names in the list of Bengal governors, for up to the time of the Balbaní Kai-Káús we are almost wholly dependent upon the notices of the historians, and principally of Ibn-Batútah; whose statements, however, when at a later period they can be tested by coins and inscriptions, prove much more trustworthy than those of other narrators of Bengal events. Coins of Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz, of A.H. 616, 617, and 620 exist, and then ensues a long interval till the time of Fíróz Sháh I. The only inscription previous to the time of Kai-Káús noticed by Dr. Blochmann is one of Tughril of A.H. 640.

Society of Bengal, vol. xlii. pp. 209–310; xliii. pp. 280—309; xliv. pp. 275—306.

On a new King of Bengal, by the same. *Ibid.*, vol. xli. pp. 331—340.

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Governor or King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Kai Káús	691, 693, 695, 696	697	691—*c.* 700
Fíróz	702, 706, 715, [722?]	709, 713, 715	*c.* 700—718
Bughrah, or Baghdah	718		West Bengal, 718
Bahádur	711, 712, 720, 721, 722		East Bengal, 711 All Bengal, *c.* 719—723

DIVIDED GOVERNMENT.

Lakhnautí.			
Násir-ad-dín . . .			723—726
Kadar Khán . . .			726—740
East Bengal.			
Bahádur, restored (with Bahrám)	728, 730		725—731
Bahrám, alone . .			731—739
Sátgáon.			
A'zam-al-mulk . .			724—740

INDEPENDENT KINGS OF BENGAL.

East Bengal.			
Mubárak	739, 741—750		739—750
Ikhtiyár-ad-dín . .	753		750—753
West Bengal.			
'Alí	742, 744, 745, 746		740—746

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.

King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Ilyás (*West Bengal*, contending with and succeeding 'Alí) .	740, 744, 746—758		740—759
(*East Bengal*, succeeding Ikhtiyár-ad-dín)	753—758		753—759
Sikandar	As Prince, 750-54 As Sultán, 759-61, 763-66, 770-73, 776, 779-92	770	759—792
A'zam	[Rebel 772, 775, 776?]* Sultán, 790—799		792—799
Hamzah	799, [80]4		799—809
Shams-ad-din . . .			809—812

HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

Rájah Káns, Báyazíd . .	812, 815, 816		812—817
Muhammad . . .	818—824, 826, 827, 831, 834		817—835
Ahmad	836		835—846

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH RESTORED.

Mahmúd I. . . .	846, 852, 858, 859, 861—863	859, 861—863	846—864
Bárbak	873	860 (as ملك only); 865, 868, 876, 878?	864—879
Yúsuf	883, 884	879? 882, 884, 885	879—886
Sikandar II. (2½ days)			886
Fath	886	886—889, 892	886—892

* The سمعين on the coins of A'zam Sháh is easily confounded with تسعين, and it is not safe to acce the dates 772—776 without examining the coins. No specimen in the British Museum gives a date before 790.

HABSHÍ KINGS.

King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Sháhzádah Bárbak			892
Fíróz II.	893, 895	894	892—895
Mahmúd II. . . .	*x*		895—896
Muzaffar	896	896, 898	896—899

HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

Husain	899, 900, 907, 912, 913, 914, 919	899, 900, 903, 906, 907—911, 914—916, 918, 919, 922, 923, 925	899—925
Nasrat	[922?] 925, 927, 930	929, 930, 933, 935—938	925—939
Fíróz III.	939	939	939
Mahmúd III. . .	933, 934, 939, 943	941	(Partial) 933—939 (King) 939—944

HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

Muhammad Súr. .	962		960—962
Bahádur II. . . .	965, 966, 967, 968	964	962—968
Jalál		(Rebel) 960	968—971
A son			971

HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

Sulaimán		976, 977	971—980
Báyazíd II. . . .			980
Dáúd			980—984

The foregoing table of the lapidary and numismatic evidence for the dates of the kings of Bengal establishes most of the chronology within very narrow limits of error. Although cases are known of coin-dates which cannot be reconciled with established facts of history, and notably instances of misleading posthumous issues, the presumption is always in favour of numismatic evidence. There is seldom a motive for falsifying the date of a coin, and the name of a king who existed only in the future would not lead to the acceptance of a coin in the market. Coins as against MSS. may perhaps always be trusted; and when, as in the present case, they are uniformly confirmed by the mural inscriptions of the rulers, which can hardly be accused of false dates, the combined numismatic and mural evidence is overwhelming. There are, however, some points of obscurity even in the detailed records thus supplied. An examination of the ascertained coin-dates shows that in several instances two kings were issuing coins at the same time, though no such parallelism is observable in the inscriptions. Examples of this coincidence in dates are seen in the contemporary issues of 'Alí and Ilyás Sháhs on the one hand, and Mubárak Sháh on the other. Here the mints recorded on the coins show that the cause of this apparent overlapping of dates was the division of the government of Bengal into the two rival sovereignties of Eastern and Western Bengal, in the former of which Mubárak Sháh seems to have held sway, while 'Alí and Ilyás held the west, until the latter united both divisions in 753. Sikandar Sháh, again, issued coins in 750—754, during his father Ilyás's life; and A'zam Sháh, who is known to have been in continual rebellion against his father Sikandar, is said to have issued numerous coins in his own name during a great part of the latter's reign: but here it must be repeated that it is difficult to distinguish between سبعين and تسعين on

the badly executed coins of Bengal, and no example in the British Museum can be definitely attributed to any of the seventies.

After the death of A'zam Sháh in 799, or rather after the last known issue of coins in his name in that year, there follows a somewhat uncertain period in Bengal chronology. Coins of his son Hamzah give the date 799 and also the unit 4, which may indeed stand for 804, as Dr. Blochmann assumed, but might equally well be another example of contemporaneous issues, (of which we have seen so many instances,) and have been struck in 794. The *Riyáz* says that A'zam Sháh reigned sixteen years, five months, and three days. If this be taken from the last coin date of Sikandar Sháh, 792, we have A'zam Sháh reigning till 808 or 809. A coin bearing his name, which Dr. Blochmann assumed to be a posthumous issue, has the date 812. Except that this gives an abnormally long reign to A'zam Sháh, there is no reason for treating it as posthumous. He might have struck coins during forty years, from 772 to 812. Still the long break in his coinage between 779 and 812 is suspicious, when we note the regularity of his issues from 790 to 799; and the 799 coin of Hamzah, if it be not a contemporaneous issue, is also in the way of so long a reign. It is of course possible that A'zam Sháh continued to reign till 812, and that his son Hamzah struck the 799 contemporaneously with him, and the *xx*4 coin in 814, contemporaneously with the issues of Báyazíd Sháh, which range from 812 to 816; but all that can be safely advanced is that some time between 799 and 812 A'zam Sháh died, Hamzah reigned (ten or three years, according to different historians), and Shams-ad-dín, son of Hamzah, sat on the throne for some months over three years. All these statements in the histories about the length of reigns, however, must be

treated with reserve, inasmuch as they are frequently discrepant, and the authority that gives the length of Shams-ad-dín's reign says that he died in the impossible year 788. It should be added that Dr. Blochmann's assumption of the posthumous character of the A'zam Sháh coin of 812 is supported by the fact that such coins are common in the Dehlí kingdom at this time, when India was in a state of great confusion in consequence of Tímúr's invasion. If we base our chronology on the 799 coin of Hamzah, we must suppose A'zam Sháh to have died in 799; and allowing Hamzah to have reigned ten years, 799—809, we shall have room for Shams-ad-dín's supposed three years' reign before Báyazíd's coin of 812.

With Rájah Káns, zamíndár of Bhatúriah, who is stated to have dethroned and killed Shams-ad-dín, we come upon another difficulty. He was a Hindú: and this disposes of the hypothesis that the coins bearing the name of Báyazíd Sháh, which coincide with the dates at which Káns may be supposed to have reigned, were his issues under a new throne-name, for they contain Muhammadan formulas which could not have been adopted by a Hindú. Nor is it likely that a Rájah whom the historians report to have been all powerful would have suffered a rival to strike coins in his neighbourhood. We must therefore agree with Dr. Blochmann in assuming that Báyazíd Sháh was a puppet king set up by the great Rájah. The last date on the coins of Báyazíd Sháh is 816; the first coin of Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh, the converted son of Rájah Káns, bears the date 818; so there is not much room left for error in the succession. After this, the dates become more satisfactory. Muhammad Sháh's 834 coin and his son Ahmad's issue of 836 leave little scope for mistakes; and though the histories say that Ahmad reigned

sixteen or eighteen years, which would bring him into the ascertained dates of Mahmúd Sháh I., there is no reason for supposing that the annalists, who have so often been proved wrong, should be right in this instance.

The coins and inscriptions fill up the dates of the restored House of Ilyás Sháh satisfactorily. One inscription of Bárbak Sháh is indeed dated within Mahmúd's reign, but, as he is styled Malik and not Sultán, it is clearly no assertion of independence. Sikandar Sháh II. is recorded to have sat on the throne for but a day or two, so it is not surprising that there should be no monuments of his ephemeral rule.

The Abyssinian or Habshí House (derived from the Abyssinian guard imported by Bárbak Sháh), with the exception of the first ruler, the eunuch Sultán Sháhzádah Bárbak, is also satisfactory in its numismatic and lapidary data, with the exception that the brief reign of Mahmúd Sháh II. is imperfectly represented. As, however, the last date of his predecessor Fíróz Sháh II. is 895, and the first of his successor Muzaffar Sháh is 896, there can be but a small margin for error.

The monuments of the Husainí dynasty are numerous, and provide all the necessary chronological data, with the exception of the year of accession of Nasrat Sháh. The historians, who generally call this king Nasíb Sháh, give as usual various periods of duration to his reign, from eleven to sixteen years. The dates on the coins of Nasrat Sháh are peculiarly liable to misreading. In Dr. Blochmann's engraved examples I read certainly 925 where he reads 924, and what he reads 923 I can only make 932. One coin described by Dr. Blochmann has the date 922: but it may possibly be really 932, as the ٢ and ٣ are often difficult to distinguish on these ill-executed coins. Disregarding this piece, the earliest coins of Nasrat Sháh in the British Museum and in Dr. Blochmann's papers are dated

925; and the latest inscription of Husain Sháh bears the same date. It seems reasonable, therefore, to assume that this year marks the decease of Husain and the succession of Nasrat Sháh. Dr. Blochmann, basing his opinion on the statements of historians that Husain died in 927, inclines to that date or 929 for the accession of Nasrat; but the testimony of the historians is so generally untrustworthy in Bengal affairs, that it may safely be set aside in this instance. Provisionally, and in the absence of later dates of Husain Sháh, the accession of Nasrat Sháh may be placed in the year 925. The evidence of coins and inscriptions shows that he did not reign beyond 939, when the accession of Fíróz Sháh III. is definitely established. The coins of Mahmúd III. begin, in the British Museum, at the year 933, when Nasrat Sháh was still reigning. This is only another instance of the existence of two or more contemporary sovereigns in Bengal. Ferishtah says that Nasrat (or as he calls him Nasíb) Sháh died in 943 (which is clearly a mistake), and was succeeded by "Mahmúd, a Bengálí nobleman;" and the *Riyáz-es-Salátín* states that when Fíróz (III.) had reigned three(?) years, "Sultán Mahmúd of Bengal, one of the eighteen sons of Husain Sháh, who had been raised by Nasrat Sháh to the position of an Amír, and who during the life of Nasrat Sháh had been treated as such, found an opportunity and killed Fíróz Sháh, and ascended the throne of royalty among the heirs of his father."* This seems to indicate that Mahmúd enjoyed some sort of authority during the reign of Nasrat Sháh; and the coins of 933 are probably the symbols of such authority. His real reign began in 939; but his partial sovereignty may be dated from 933.

With respect to the Afghán period, *i.e.* that following Shér Sháh's conquest of Bengal in 944, reference must in the

* Blochmann, J. B. A. S., xli., p. 339.

first place be made to the Catalogue of *the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí*, p. 105 ff., where the Bengal issues of Shér Sháh and Islám Sháh will be found described. Of the minor rulers of Bengal belonging to this race, the present volume contains a dated specimen of Muhammad Súr, of 962, apparently struck at Arakan and four dated coins of Bahádur Sháh, ranging from 965 to 967, and thus confirming the statements of the historians. The coins of Dáúd Sháh of the Karárání dynasty unfortunately offer no date.

The following chronological table, abridged from Dr. Blochmann's third paper, will be useful in studying this complicated period :—

944 Conquest of Bengal by Shér Sháh's generals.

941-46 Humáyún in Gaur at intervals.

946 Humáyún defeated by Shér Sháh at the battle of Chaunsa.

„ Khizr Khán appointed govenor of Bengal by Shér Sháh : deposed 948.

952 Islám Sháh succeeds on death of Shér Sháh. Muhammad Khán Súr appointed governor of Bengal.

960 Muhammad 'Ádil Sháh succeeds at death of Islám Sháh.

„ Muhammad Súr rebels, and proclaims himself king of Bengal, under the title of Shams-ad-dín Muhammad Ghází Sháh ; and invades Jaunpúr.

962 Bahádur Sháh succeeds on death of Muhammad Súr, his father.

964 Muhammad 'Ádil defeated and killed by Bahádur Sháh.

968 Ghiyás-ad-dín Jalál Sháh succeeds on death of his brother Bahádur.

971 Jalál Sháh dies, and is succeeded by a son (name unknown), who is killed, and the sovereignty is usurped by one Ghiyás-ad-dín.

971-80 Sulaimán Khán Karárání rules Bengal and Bihár, and appoints his brother Táj Khán as governor of Bengal 971-2.

980 Báyazíd II. succeeds his father Sulaimán.

„ Dáúd Sháh, son of Sulaimán, succeeds his brother.

982 Akbar conquers Bihár; Dáúd, defeated, acknowledges Akbar, and is appointed king of Orissa; but invades Bengal 983, and is defeated and beheaded in 984. Akbar supreme.

While the coins may almost be said to create the chronology of the rulers of Bengal, their bearing on geography is also important, for they preserve the names of many cities which have since disappeared. The geography of Bengal has been investigated with great learning and patience by the late Dr. Blochmann, and what is to be said here is mainly based upon his researches,* together with the dates supplied by Sir Henry Elliot's invaluable *History of India as told by its own Historians*, edited by Professor Dowson, and the works of Mr. Thomas, notably the *Initial Coinage of Bengal.* The original possessions of the Muhammadans in Bengal were confined within comparatively narrow limits. Muhammad Bakhtiyár conquered but a portion of the province, chiefly that part which lay around his capital Lakhnautí (Gaur). In the early part of the eighth century of the Hijrah (724,) under Taghlak Sháh, Sonárgáon and Sátgáon became seats of Muhammadan

* *Contributions to the Geography and History of Bengal* (Muhammadan Period). No. I. *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, xlii., pp. 209—310. No. II. *Id.*, xliii. pp. 280—309. No. III. *Id.*, xliv. pp. 275—306.

governors, and the name "Bangálah" was applied to the three divisions of Lakhnautí, Sonárgáon, and Sátgáon. Fírózábád, which is identified with Pandúah, north of Máldah, now became the capital of the triple province. In A.H. 850 Mahmúd Sháh transferred the seat of government back to Lakhnautí, which was now first called Gaur. Gaur remained the capital until Sulaimán Kárárání transferred the seal of authority to Tándah after the death of Táj Khán in 972, a change which is confirmed in an interesting manner by the coin no. 160.

The invaluable rent-roll of Todar Mall in 990 (1582) divides Bengal into nineteen Sirkárs and 682 Mahalls; and this division probably represents a system that had been established long before that date. The following is a list of the nineteen Sirkárs:—

A. *Sirkárs North and East of the Ganges.*

1. *S. Lakhnautí*, or Jannatábád, (66 mahalls,) extending from Taliárgarhi (Colgong) along the northern banks of the River Ganges, and including a few mahalls belonging to Bhágalpúr and Púrniah, and nearly all the Máldah district.

2. *S. Púrniah* (9)—the greater and chiefly westerly portion of the present district of Púrniah, as far as the R. Mahánanda.

3. *S. Tájpúr* (29)—Eastern Púrniah, E. of the R. Mahánanda, and Western Dínájpúr.

4. *S. Panjrah* (21)—the greater part of the Dínájpúr district.

5. *S. Ghorághát* (88)—portions of Dínájpúr, Rangpúr, and Bagurá (Boghrah) districts, as far as the R. Brahmaputra.

6. *S. Bárbakábád* (38)—from S. Lakhnautí along the R. Podda to Bagurá, comprising portions of Máldah, Dínájpúr, and a large part of Rájsháhí and Bagurá.

7. *S. Bázúhá* (32)—from S. 6 across the R. Brahmaputra into Silhat, comprising portions of Rájsháhí, Bagurá, Pabná,

Maimansingh, and reaching south a little beyond Dháká (Dacca).

8. S. *Silhat* (8)—adjacent to 7, chiefly E. of the R. Surmá.

9. *S. Sonárgáon* or Sunnárgáon (52)—both sides of the R. Megna and Brahmaputra, comprising part of Western Tiparah, Bhaluá, and Noákhálí.

10. *S. Chátgáon* or Chittagong (7).

B. *Sirkárs in the Delta of the Ganges.*

11. *S. Sátgáon* (53)—chiefly the modern district of the twenty-four parganahs to the R. Kabadak, Western Nadiyá, South-western Murshidábád, south to Hatiágarh below Diamond Harbour, including Calcutta, with some land between the R. Húglí and the Saraswati.

12. *S. Mahmúdábád* (88)—northern Nadiyá, northern Jesar (Jessore), and western Farídpúr.

13. *S. Khalífatábád* (35),—southern Jessore and western Bákirganj.

14. *S. Fathábád* (3)—a small portion of Jessore, almost all Farídpúr, southern Bákirganj, portions of Dháká, and islands at mouth of the R. Megna.

15. *S. Baklá* (4), or Isma'ílpúr, N.E. of 14, portions of the Bákirganj and Dháká districts.

C. *Sirkárs South of the Ganges and West of the Húglí.*

16. *S. Audambar,* or *Tándah* (52)—the greater part of Murshidábád district and portions of Bírbhúm.

17. *S. Sharífábád* (26)—south of 16, remainder of Bírbhúm, and a large portion of Bardwán district.

18. *S. Sulaimánábád* (31)—a few southern parganahs in Nadiyá, Bardwán, and the whole north of the Húglí district.

19. *S. Madáran* (16)—extending in a semicircle from

Nágor in western Bírbhúm over Ráníganj along the Damúdar to above Bardwán, and thence over Khand Ghash, Jahánábad, Chandrakoná, to Mandalghát at the mouth of the R. Rúpnáráyan.*

The names of several of these Sirkárs are retained in the mints inscribed on the coinage. In one or two instances the mint may represent the Sirkár itself, and not any town particularly, but as a rule they stand for the towns from which the Sirkárs were named. The Bengal mints enumerated by Mr. Thomas were seven in number,—Lakhnautí, Fírózábád, Sátgáon, Sonárgáon, Mu'azzamábád, Shahr-i-Nau, Ghiyáspúr; to which Dr. Blochmann added Fathábád, Husainábád, Khalífatábád, Muzaffarábad; and these eleven I am able to increase to sixteen by the mints of Chátgáon, Mahmúdábád, Muhammadábád, Arakan (?), Tándah, and what I take to be Rhótaspúr, from coins in the British Museum. Two other names that occur on the coins are probably merely epithets applied to one or other of the preceding mints. Jannatábád, or "Paradise-town," is a name for Lakhnautí (Gaur); and in spite of Dr. Blochmann's assertion that Gaur was never called by this name till the time of Humáyún, the coins present several unmistakable examples of جنتاباد as early as the year 790. Nasratábád, again, seems to have been a new name for Husainábád. Indeed, although Dr. Blochmann says that Husainábád was probably near Gaur, (and also conjectures that Nasratábád was in the same neighbourhood, or perhaps was an epithet of Ghoraghát), I am by no means convinced that it was not merely a temporary epithet applied by Husain Sháh to his capital, Gaur, and that his son Nasrat Sháh followed his example by substi-

* H. Blochmann, *loc. cit.*, xlii. 215, *seqq.*

tuting his own name. On the same principle, Mahmúdábád and Muhammadábád (which is the true reading on Nos. 125 and 153, and not as Dr. Blochmann would have it, Mahmúdábád), may perhaps be only synonyms for other towns Fírózábád or Fathábád, or a quarter of Gaur, just as Shahr-i-Nau, or "New-town," is probably only the name of a new quarter, suburb, or palace at Gaur, though Col. Yule may be right in identifying it with De Conti's *Cernove* on the Ganges. Mahmúdábád, however, may perhaps be the Sirkár of that name, or may represent a capital of that Sirkár bearing the same name, the existence of which, however, is purely hypothetical. So too Nasratábád, Husainábád, and Shahr-i-Nau may be proved to have had separate sites, and not to be synonyms of other names. But in the absence of definite proof of such separate existence, it is best to treat them as the temporary nomenclature of the kings of Bengal, who were desirous of improving upon the names of their forefathers, or of perpetuating their own names in those of their capitals. The number of appellations given to Dehlí by its Sultáns forms an argument in favour of the latter hypothesis; and the history of the period supplies several examples of the sudden change of a city's name to gratify the whim of a prince: Fíróz III. changed Ekdálah into Azadpúr, and Pandúah into Fírózábád (Elliot, iii. 298). Moreover, the absence of the name of Gaur (Lakhnautí or Jannatábád) at this period from the coins seems to suggest that it was represented by some other name or names.

Setting aside therefore the probably synonymous mint-names Jannatábád, Husainábád, Nasratábád, Mahmúdábád, and Shahr-i-Nau, we have the following distinct mints:—*Lakhnautí* (Gaur), *Fírózábád* (Pandúah), *Sátgáon* (on the Saraswati, one mile from Húglí), *Sonárgáon* (on the Dalasari river, near Idrákpúr—thirteen miles east-south-east of Dhaka),

Mu'azzamábád, always styled *Iklím*, "district," (also called Mahmúdábád, extending from Menga River to Maimansingh, or possibly identical with Mu'azzampúr, in Sirkár Sonárgáon), *Ghiyáspúr* (near Gaur, one mile north-west of Máldah), *Fathábád* (Faríd púr), *Khalífatábád* (Bágharhát), *Muzaffarábád* (near Pandúah), and finally the four that I have been able to add from the British Museum coins—*Chátgáon*, *Rhotaspúr*, *Arakán*, and *Tándah*. Chatgáon, or Chittagong, was never thoroughly annexed till the time of Aurangzíb, but it was from time to time conquered and held for a brief space by the rulers of Bengal. It was thus possessed by Fakhr-ad-dín of Sonárgáon in 750: in 810 (1407) the king of Arakán and Chittagong was restored to his dominions by Bengal troops: Husain Sháh had a garrison there in 919 (1512). The three coins in the British Museum which bear unmistakably the name Chátgáon (impossible to confound with Sátgáon) are of Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad, who reigned from 817 to 834, and might have been issued during the period of probable dependence upon Bengal which followed the restoration of the King of Arakán. The next mint is less certain. Rhotas is far away from the ordinary mints of Bengal. South Bihár was indeed attached to Bengal from the time of Bakhtiyár's conquest to about A.H 730, when it was transferred to the kingdom of Deblí. From 800 it belonged to Jaunpúr, till Buhlól Lódí annexed that kingdom. Husain Sháh of Bengal ruled Bihár about 908, then ceded it; but it was reconquered by his son Nasrat Sháh. At the date 827, when the coin no. 82 was struck, Rhotas must have belonged to Jaunpúr, unless it chanced to be temporarily captured by the ruler of Bengal, which, considering its remoteness, is very improbable. The name reads thus, روبصور, and it is not easy to see any better interpretation than روتصپور, Rhotaspúr, though it seems clear that the town is not the Rhotas or Rhotasgarh on the River Son.

This mint *Arakán*, ارکان, is apparently clear on No. 152, but I advance it with the utmost diffidence. It is indeed possible that the rulers of Bengal still maintained the occasional suzerainty over Arakán and Chittagong which Husain Sháh undoubtedly exercised; but it is just possible that the word is only a badly written سنارگانو, Sonárgáon. I cannot however find the necessary space between the first *alif* and the rim of the coin for the initial *sín* and *nún*, of which there is no trace. *Tándah*, تانده, is quite clear on the coins of Dáúd Sháh, and on one specimen the ت and ن are both accurately pointed.

Before concluding this notice of the Bengal mints, it should be stated that the earlier rulers of Dehlí issued coins in Bengal: Rizíyeh, for example, struck at Lakhnautí (see the Catalogue of the Coins of Dehlí). Muhammad ibn Taghlak also struck at Lakhnautí and Sátgáon; while Shér Sháh and Islám Sháh issued many coins in Bengal, and their mints include Sátgáon, and Sharífábád (the position of which is indicated in the list of Sirkárs, 17, though it may stand for the chief town in the Sirkár, perhaps Bharkhúndah). Shérgarh (which has been supposed to be on the western frontier near Ráníganj, or the small place near Rhotas) is stated by Dr. Blochmann to be, not a Bengal mint, but a name for Kanauj.*

Subjoined is a table illustrating the geographical extent of the Bengal dominion, by the mints occurring on the British Museum coins (augmented by those recorded by Mr. Thomas, in italics), and by the places where inscriptions of each king have been found, as described by Dr. Blochmann. Mr. Thomas's data are derived mainly from the celebrated find of 13,500 silver pieces in Kúch Bihár in 1863, which afforded an unrivalled opportunity for generalisation.

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* *Ubi supra*: xliv. 297. Cf. Badáóní, ii. 94.

Gov. or King.	A.H.	Mints on Coins in B.M.	Sites of Inscriptions.
Kai-Káús . . .	691—700	*Lakhnauti*	Kagol, Gangarámpúr.
Fíróz	700—718	Lakhnautí, *Sonárgáon*	Bihár, Tribeni (near Húglí).
Bahádur . . .	710—731	Lakhnautí, *Ghiyáspúr, Sonárgáon*	
Mubárak . . .	739—750	Sonárgáon	
Ghází	750—753	*Sonárgáon*	
'Alí	740—746	Fírózábád	
Ilyás	740—759	Sonárgáon, Shahr-i-nau, Fírózábád	
Sikandar . . .	759—792	Sátgáon, Shahr-i-nau, Fírózábád, Mu'azzamábád, Sonárgáon	Dinájpúr, Hazrat Pandúah.
A'zam	792—799	Sátgáon, Fírózábád, Jannatábád, Mu'azzamábád	
Hamzah . . .	799—809	Fírózábád	
Báyazíd	812—817	Fírózábád	
Muhammad . .	817—835	Fírózábád, Rhotaspúr? Chátgáon	
Mahmúd I. . .	846—864	*Mahmúdábád*	Sátgáon, Dháká, Gaur, Máldah.
Bárbak	864—879		Dinájpúr, Mahígang, Gaur, Deotaláo.
Yúsuf	879—886	Sonárgáon	Panduah (Húglí). Hazrat Panduah, Gaur. Silhat, Dháká, Old Máldah.
Fath	886—892	Fathábád	Dháká, Dhámrái, Bikrampúr, Sonárgáon, Sátgáon.
Fíróz II. . . .	892—895	Fathábád, Mahmúdábád	Goámáltí (Gaur), Old Máldah, Shérpúr (Maimansingh).
Mahmúd II. . .	895—896		Gaur.
Muzaffar . . .	896—899		Gangarámpúr, H. Pandúah.
Husain	899—925	Hussainábád, Fathábád, Muhammádábád	Munger, Machain (near Dháká), West Dinájpúr, Bonhara (Bihár), Sáran, Cheran (Bihár), Silhat, Máldah, Sonárgáon, Bholáhát, Hazrat Pandúah, Gaur, Birbhúm, Dhámrái.
Nasrat	925—939	Husainábád, Nasratábád, Fathábád, *Khalifatábád*	Sonárgáon, Sátgáon, Gaur, Manzalkót, Sikandarpúr (A'zamgarh), Máldah.
Fíróz III. . . .	939	Husainábád, Nasratábád, Fathábád	Kalnah.
Mahmúd III. . .	939—944	Husainábád, Nasratábád, Muhammádábád	Sa'adallahpúr (Gaur).
Muhammad Sur	960—962	Arakán?	
Bahádur . . .	962—968		Rájmahal.
Jalál	968—971	*Hajjipur?*	Shérpúr (Bagurá).
Sulaimán . . .			Sonárgáon.
Dáúd	980—984	Tándah	

In connection with the geographical data supplied by the coins of Bengal, a coin-inscription must be mentioned, which, if it does not present actual mint-names, offers important evidence of the territorial annexations of Husain Sháh. So far as I am aware, this inscription has never yet been described, although, since it occurs on no less than nine coins in the British Museum, it seems improbable that no specimens should have been noticed elsewhere. The letters are so obscure on most examples, however, and the arrangement of the words so confused, that it is not remarkable that the inscription has been left undeciphered. Only by a comparison of all the specimens, aided by a study of Husain Sháh's territorial sway, was it possible to arrive at a positive reading of the second and third lines. The whole inscription, which appears on the obverse of the coins, is as follows:

السلطان
الفاتح للكامرو وكمته
وجاجنكر واريسه
علا الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر

The title الفاتح and the geographical names Kámrú (*i.e.* Kámrúp), Kámtah, Jájnagar, and Orísa, are new to Bengal numismatics, and the reading of the coins is so difficult that it is desirable to obtain any confirmation that the historians or the mural inscriptions of the time may afford. Such confirmation is fortunately at hand in both sources. An inscription in Husain Sháh's Madrasah at Gaur contains the same formula as the second line of the coin, with the addition "by the aid of the Compassionate God,"—الفاتح للكامرو والكمته بعون الرحمن — applied to Husain Sháh himself. Nor are the histories silent on the subject of this conquest of

Kámrúp and other outlying provinces. The *Riyáz-as-Salátín*, after relating the incidents of Husain Sháh's expedition into Orísa, states that "After having reduced the Rájahs of the districts as far as Orísa, Husain took tribute from them. After this he resolved to invade the kingdom of Assam, in the north-east of Bengal, and he set out with a large army of foot and a numerous fleet and entered the kingdom and subdued it as far as Kámrúp and Kámtah, and other districts, which were under powerful Rájahs . . . Sultán Husain left his son with a strong army in Assam to complete the settlement of the country, and returned victoriously to Bengal. After the return of the Sultán, the prince pacified the country; but, when the rains set in and the roads were closed, the Rájah issued with his men from the hills, surrounded the prince, and cut off his supplies. In a short time they [the Bengal troops] were all killed."* This expedition is placed by another authority at the year 1498, or A.H. 904. Husain Sháh was apparently not deterred by this extermination of his force in Assam from asserting his conquest on the coinage and on his mural tablets. The inscription in the Madrasah is dated 907, and the coins present the certain dates 913 and 917, as well as the imperfect or ligatured ciphers ^৭ and ৭LP. The former can, however, only be 899, since Husain Sháh began to reign in that year; and I have no doubt that ৭LP is a rapid cursive mode of writing 919. The expedition would seem, therefore, to have taken place in the year 899, or five years earlier than the date ascribed by the *A'sám Búrangi*; and Husain's suzerainty over the conquered provinces, if one may argue from the victorious titles retained on the coinage so late as 919, can hardly have been entirely abolished by the destruction of his son's sway.

* *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, vol. xli. pp. 335, 336.

Kámrúp, also called Kámrúd, Kámrú, and Káonrú (or Káṉwrú), is a district on both sides of the Brahmaputra, between Ghawalpára and Gawáhatti. This part of the east border of Bengal was constantly invaded and occupied by the Assamese. "During the reigns of Rájah Káns and his son, the Assamese under Chudangpha (A.D. 1414-1425) conquered north-eastern Bengal as far as the Karataya, . . . and the Rájahs of Tiparah made likewise invasions."* The restored House of Ilyás Sháh, however, again extended the boundaries of Bengal, and Husain Sháh made various neighbouring states pay him tribute. Kamrúp was one of these annexations, though only a temporary one, for it was not permanently annexed till 1637; another, close to it, was Kámtah (the chief town of which, Kámtah, was on the Darla river, south of Koch Bihár); Chittagong belonged to him for a time; while Orísa was in some degree also tributary to this prince, whose memory is devoutly cherished in Bengal, as "the good Husain Sháh." Inscriptions prove that he was acknowledged in 903 at Munger, and in 908 and 909 at Bonhárá and Cheran (near Sáran), or in other words that he held in some sense south-west Bihár, bordering on Orísa, while it is especially recorded that he made a victorious expedition as far as Orísa. He seems indeed to have ceded most of his western conquests to the Afgháns, but his son Nasrat Sháh reconquered them for awhile.† The name Orísa on Husain's coinage is thus explained; and the name that precedes it, Jájnagar, is equally intelligible. It is true that there has been some diversity of opinion as to where Jájnagar was situated. Some authorities, including Prof. Dowson and Mr. Thomas, identify it with Tiparah, on the strength of the statement of Báraní that

* See Dr. Blochmann, *J. A. S. B.*, vol. xlii. pp. 235, 236, 239, 240; and Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, p. 273.

† *J.A.S.B.*, xlii., pp. 222, 234.

Sultán Balban marched from Sonárgáon sixty or seventy *kos* to the confines of Jájnagar. This would agree well with Tiparah, but it is the only evidence in favour of such a position, and the name Sonárgáon may be a misreading. All the other notices point to a district in or near Orísa; as, for example, the records of Badáoní and Báraní of the invasion of Talinga, Jájnagar, and Bidar by Ulugh Khán in 1323, and Fíróz Sháh's journey in 1360 from Jaunpúr over Bihár to Jájnagar and Teling. Prof. Dowson allows two Jájnagars, which is not an impossible hypothesis: but whatever evidence may be produced hereafter to prove the existence of a district of that name corresponding more or less to Tiparah, it is certain that the name was ordinarily applied to a district near south-western Bengal, in Chutiyá Nagpúr, or thereabout, and this is doubtless the meaning of the name that occurs in conjunction with Orísa on the remarkable coins of Husain Sháh under review. If, as Dr. Blochmann suggests, Sonárgáon of Balban's journey is a mistake for Sátgáon (ستارگانو for ستگانو), the eastern attribution is disposed of, and the Jájnagar in Chutiyá Nágpúr alone remains.*

The interpretation of the names occurring in the singular inscription on the coins of Husain Sháh has involved a somewhat detailed notice; but it may be urged in excuse that no coins in the whole range of Indian Muhammadan numismatics present so curious a testimony to the historical truth of an invasion, or contain names of so much importance to the student of the mediæval geography of India. No other Muhammadan sovereign in India ever adopted so novel (and, grammatically, indefensible) a title as السلطان الفاتح للكامرو وكمته وجاجنكر واريسه — "The Sultán conqueror [*to* i. e.] over Kámrú and Kámtah and Jájnagar and Orísa"; and no

* *J.A.S.B.*, xlii., pp. 237–239.

coins of Dehlí or Bengal offer any legend that can be compared with this in geographical interest.

Many of the mints of Bengal have special epithets which are regularly prefixed to them on the coins. Sonárgáon is entitled حضرة جلال, the *Presence* or *Seat of Majesty*. Sátgáon has the word عرصة *tract*, prefixed, or sometimes, according to Mr. Thomas, قصبة, *capital* or *large town*, but no example of this second form occurs in the British Museum collection. Fírózábád is styled بلدة or البلدة, *the city*, or البلدة المحروسة, *the fortified city*, or simply حضرة (and حضرت). Mu'azzamábád has the prefix اقليم, *district*, and later, according to Mr. Thomas, enjoys the same title as Sonárgáon, حضرة جلال; but in the series described in the present volume we find only اقليم, بلدة, and حضرت. Shahr-i-nau is sometimes called عرصة, and Mr. Thomas finds examples of عرصة المعمورة, *the cultivated* or *flourishing tract*. Chátgáon (Chittagong) is also styled عرصة. All these titles disappear after Ahmad Sháh, A.H. 846, when a change took place in the form and arrangement of the coins. Marginal inscriptions were then abolished (with rare exceptions, which, however, only present the names of the four "orthodox" khalífahs), and the mint-name being placed beneath the area there was no room for the insertion of titles or epithets. Even when the Afghán Muhammad Súr restored marginal inscriptions on the fine large coins formed upon Shér Sháh's model, the margins were reserved for titles of the king and the orthodox khalífahs, and the mint-prefixes were not revived. The only addition to the name of a mint, after Ahmad Sháh, is the form دار النصر or *abode of victory*, which occurs on coins struck by Nasrat Sháh at Fathábád in 925. This may be merely an Arabic translation of Fathábád (which itself means *conquest-town*), or may refer to one of Nasrat Sháh's successful raids into the neighbouring provinces. One prefix is not a little obscure: it occurs on the early coins of the

Bahádur, all struck at Lakhnautí, and appears to be the Persian word جرك, "a plain," corresponding to the Arabic عرصة. Lakhnautí is also styled شهر on coins of the same period.

The ordinary arrangement of the inscriptions on the coinage of the independent kings of Bengal is somewhat similar to that on the issues of their contemporaries at Dehlí. The areas are separated from the margins by borders, single or double, of various forms, circles, squares, lozenges, octagons, hexagrams, and many-foiled or scolloped edges. The obverse area is generally reserved for the expression of the king's religious position as supporter of the Khalífate, for which, like the Sultáns of Dehlí (see the Introduction to the Catalogue of their coinage), the rulers of Bengal professed devout respect. The usual formulas are يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين *The Right-hand of God's Vicegerent, Aider of the Prince of the Faithful*, varied by يمين الخلافة *Right-hand of the Khalífate*, and augmented by غوث الاسلام والمسلمين, *Succourer of Al-Islám and the Muslims*. This last formula is usually written in the manner of a tughra, by weaving the ث of غوث and the الاسـ of الاسلام into a species of arabesque. Another variety, introduced by A'zam Sháh, is ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين.

Jalál ad-dín Muhammad Sháh revived the time-honoured *Kalimah* لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله, which had not been engraved on Bengal coins for two centuries; and the obverse area of some of his later issues is entirely filled with this famous Muhammadan profession of faith. From this time the Kalimah usually occupies the obverse, and the mint and date (in ciphers) are commonly written beneath it, until Husain Sháh found his titles too long to be compressed into a single face of the coin, and accordingly spread them over obverse and reverse,—a practice in which he was imitated by his successors, until Muhammad Súr restored the Kalimah and

the Khalífahs to their proper places, the obverse area and margin.

The titles of the kings of Bengal, which always occupy the reverse, and often extend over the obverse also, are constructed on much the same method as those of the Sultáns of Dehlí. They usually begin with السلطان الاعظم (rarely العادل, and once الاعدل), but this is sometimes omitted, or المؤيد بتائيد الرحمن *The strengthened by the support of the Compassionate*, is substituted for it, or, as on the coins of Fath Sháh and the sons and grandson of Husain Sháh, السلطان ابن السلطان takes its place. Then follows the *Júlús* name, Shams-ad-dunya wa-d-dín, or Násir-ad-dunyá wa-d-dín, or whatever it may be, and then the pseudo-patronymic, which is always ابو المظفر or ابو المجاهد, except in the case of Muzaffer Sháh, who adopted the form ابو النصر. The proper name of the king, Muhammad, Mahmúd, etc., follows, and then the titles *Sháh* and *As-Sultán*; after which, if there is space, especially on the later coins of the series, the names of the father and sometimes the grandfather of the king are inserted. Among exceptional titles may be noted those of Sikandar Sháh I., who appears to have arrogated to himself the style of Imám, in the formula الامام الاعظم ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان; and who also employed the titles المجاهد فى سبيل الرحمن *The warrior on the path of the Compassionate*, and الناصر لدين الله القاهر على الله, *The Aider of God's faith, the Subduer of God*, the latter being of course an instance of Bengalí Arabic, and intended for القاهر بالله, *the Subduer* or *Victor by God ['s help]*; and الواثق بتائيد الرحمن, *The Truster in the support of the Compassionate*, besides more ordinary formulas. Mahmúd II. has the curious (and not very legible) inscription خليفة الله بالحجت والبرهان, *Vicegerent of God in deed and proof*, which apparently is applied to himself. Husain Sháh introduced several new titles, السلطان العادل الباذل, *the Just, Gene-*

rous Sultán, السلطان الفاتح للكامرو وكمته وجاجنكر واريسه (fully discussed above); the obscure inscription on No. 118 beginning السلطان الموید .... الفاتح ....; and the patronymic ولد سید المرسلین. Ilyás Sháh was clearly borrowing a Dehlí type when he styled himself اسکندر الثانی, *The Second Alexander:* 'Ali Sháh adopted the form سکندر الزمان المخصوص بعنایت الرحمن, *Alexander of the World, the distinguished by the grace of the Compassionate.*

The titles, both when referring to the Khalífah, and when to the Sultán, are commonly followed by the benedictory formula خلد الله ملکه, or one of its variants.

The date formula presents little that is remarkable: it runs:—ضرب هذه السکة (السکة المبارکة, الفضة السکة, الفضة), فی *town* سنة, ending with the date in full numerals. An exception is the coinage of Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz, where the margin reads فی التاریخ العشرین من شهر الربیع الاخر سنة عشرین وستمائة. In 899, under Saif-ad-dín Hamzah, the full numerals are abandoned in favour of ciphers, the so-called Arabic numerals, which are henceforward exclusively employed.

A peculiar word occurs for the first time on the coinage of Bárbak Sháh, and is afterwards not infrequently repeated, beneath the obverse area. Dr. Blochmann has read it variously خراج, *land-tax*, and خزانة, *treasury*-[*issue*], but there can be little doubt, either on the score of the form of the letters, or of the meaning, that the latter is the correct interpretation. *Treasury* is undoubtedly a new expression on Muhammadan coins, and it is difficult to see why it should be used instead of the name of the city where the coin was struck: for with two doubtful exceptions the word خزانة and the name of a mint never occur together on the same coin. Possibly the word may indicate the issue of coins during a campaign, when money was needed, and no mint-city was near at hand. It might perhaps be suggested

that it represents an attempt to substitute a single metropolitan mint in place of the various local mints; but this hypothesis is refuted by the fact that Fíróz II. and Husain Sháh issued coins marked خزانة and also others with mint-names in the same year. There is no indication that the *Treasury* coins were any better struck or of finer metal or fuller weight than others of the same time; and in the absence of historical comment the purport of the name must remain problematical.*

The attribution of Nos. 153 and 154 to Muhammad Súr may perhaps be disputed. Hitherto these coins have been ascribed to his son Jalál Sháh, and the attribution has been supported by the coin engraved in Mr. Thomas's *Chronicles*, p. 417. Without personally examining the original of that engraving, I am unwilling to accept the reading either of the date or of the Nágarí inscription; and am disposed to regard it as a coin of Muhammad Súr. The British Museum coins have no Nágarí inscription, and the Arabic runs

سلطان جلال الدين محمد شاه غازى خلد الله ملكه

There is a large shaddah (ّ) over محمد which has been sometimes mistaken for بن: but a comparison with the shaddah on Muhammad Súr's undoubted issues, and with the ابن on the immediately succeeding coins of Bahádur Sháh, shows unmistakeably that it is a shaddah. There is therefore no بن, which would have been necessary if the coin had been struck by Jalál Sháh ibn Muhammad Sháh Ghází. Again, Jalál Sháh was not called Jalál-ad-dín, nor Muhammad; his title was *Ghiyás-ad-dín* Jalál Sháh. On the other hand Badáóní (i. 430) states that Muhammad Súr "made himself king under the title of *Jalál-ad-dín*." Thus far the conclusion is in favour of the attribution to Muhammad. The only difficulty is the occurrence on his other coin, No. 156, of the

* The word بدرشاهى, 'Full-moon shahi,' on coins of Mahmúd III. probably refers to the coins and not to the prince.

lakab *Shams-ad-dín*. It is not, however, impossible that he should have changed his title, or that a coin struck in so remote a region as Arakán should give him an erroneous appellation.

The coinage of Bengal, which is of silver, with a few gold pieces, but *no copper*, is notable for exceedingly careless workmanship. The die engravers not only show their ignorance of Arabic grammar, like the calligraphists who inscribed the mural tablets and friezes of the Bengal monuments; but, unlike these, evince a complete indifference as to the legibility of the inscriptions. The originally careless work is rendered even more unsightly and illegible by the addition of numerous counter-stamps and cuts scored across the coins, which, with fatal precision, too often obliterate the date or mint. These grooves have been taken to represent the avaricious tendencies of the money-changers; but Dr. Blochmann gives their true explanation. "The object of these marks," he writes, "which are common on early Bengal coins, was to depreciate the coins. The real commerce of the country was carried on in cowries, as no copper was issued; and it suited the bankers and money-changers, when coins bearing the new year were issued, arbitrarily to declare that the coins of the past year, and those of all previous years, were no longer *kull-dár* (كلدار, from the Arabic *kull*, all), i.e., all-having, of full value. Hence they disfigured the coins, to the great loss of the public, by small circular stamps, or longitudinal notches, so that it is a wonder that so many coins have come down to us with clear dates. Coins of former years, or coins thus marked with shroffs (صراف), were often called *sanát*, pl. of *sanah*, a year."*

The following extract from Mr. Thomas's *Initial Coinage*

* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. xliv. p. 288.

of Bengal, Part I., pp. 10-13, will complete this notice of the Bengal coinage:—"The artistic merits of the produce of the southern [or Bengal] mints, though superior in the early copies to the crude introductory issues of Altamsh, seldom compete with the contemporary design or execution of the Dehlí die-cutters, and soon merge into their own provincialisms which are progressively exaggerated in the repetition, until at last, what with the imperfection of the model, the progressive conventionalism of the designers, and the ignorance and crude mechanical imitation of the engravers, their legends become mere semblances of intelligible writing, and, like Persian *shikastah*, easy to read, when one can divine what is intended, but for anything like precision in obscure and nearly obliterated margins, a very untrustworthy basis for the search after exact results.

"The different mints each followed its own traditions, and the school of art stood generally at a higher level in the eastern section of the kingdom, especially when Sonárgáon was held by its own independent rulers. The lowest scale of die execution, exemplified in the present series, was reserved for the capital of the united provinces under the kingship of Sikandar. The numismatic innovations of Muhammad ibn Taghlak were felt and copied in the south, especially in the reproduction of the titular legends; but his own coins, struck at the 'city'—he would not call it capital—of Lakhnautí, evince the haste and carelessness of a temporary sojourn, and still worse, the hand of a local artist, all of which shortcomings may be forgiven to a monarch, who, in his own imperial metropolis, had raised the standard of the beauties of Arabic writing, as applied to coin legends, to a position that it had never before attained, and which later improved appliances have seldom succeeded in equalling.

"The Bengal Sultáns, mere imitators at first, were original

in their later developments of coin illumination, and the issues of the fully independent kings exhibit a commendable variety of patterns in the die devices, damaged and restricted, however, in the general effect by the prevailing coarseness and imperfection of the forms of the letters. Then, again, the tenor of the inscriptions is usually of independent conception, especially in the refusal to adopt the ever-recurring *Kalimah*, and in the suggestive mutations of titles assigned to the lieutenants of the prophet on earth, whose names they did not care to learn. So also was their elaboration of the titular adjuncts of the four [orthodox] Imáms uninfluenced by northern formulæ; many of which conventionalisms survived for centuries, till Shér Sháh, in the chances of conquest, incorporated them into the coinage of Hindústán, during the temporary exile of the vanquished Humáyún.

"The standard of the Bengal coinage was necessarily, like the pieces themselves, a mere imitation of imperial mint quantities, and the early issues will be seen to follow closely upon the proper amount in weight contemplated in the Dehlí prototypes: but one of the curious results the Kúch Bihár collective find determines is that, though the first kings on the list clearly put forth money of full measure, their pieces were, in most cases, subjected to a well understood Indian process of boring-out, or reduction to the exact weight to which we must suppose subsequent kings lowered the legal standard of their money, so that, although some of the silver pieces of Kai-Káús and Fíróz have escaped the debaser's eye, and preserve the completeness of their original issue-denomination, the great majority of the older coins have been brought down to the subsequent local standard of 166 grains, at which figure, in Troy grains, the bulk of the hoard ranges, or, in more marked terms, 166 grains is the precise weight of the very latest and best preserved specimens, which must have been consigned to

their recent place of concealment when very fresh from mints but little removed from the residence of the accumulator of the treasure, and be held to represent coin which could scarcely have changed hands.

"The intrinsic value of the money of these sovereigns follows next in the order of the inquiry. This department of fiscal administration might naturally have been expected to have been subjected to but limited check or control when regulated by the uncertain processes of oriental metrology; but, in practice, it will be seen that some of the native mint-masters were able to secure a very high standard of purity, and, what is more remarkable, to maintain a singularly uniform scale in the rate of alloy. In the case of the imperial coins subjected to assay in Calcutta, specimens spreading over, and, in so far, representing a sequent eighty years of the issues of the northern metropolis, vary only to the extent of six grains in the thousand, or 0·6 per cent. As the Dehlí coinage proves superior in point of weight to the southern standard, so also does it retain a higher degree of purity: the 990 and 996 of silver to the test total of 1000 grains sinks, in the earliest examples of the Bengal mintages, to 989, from which figure it experiences a temporary rise in possibly exceptional cases, under Bahádur Sháh, who may be supposed to have brought down, with his reinstituted honours and the coined treasure so lavishly bestowed upon him by Muhammed ibn Taghlak on his restoration to the government of Sonárgáon, certain implied responsibilities for the equity and fullness of his currency; while in the subsequent irregularly descending scale, A'zam Sháh's officials arrived at the most unblushing effort of debasement, in the reduction of silver to 962 grains. Among other unexpected items, for which the aid of modern science may be credited, is the support which the intrinsic contents of the erroneously-classed coins of 'Ádil Sháh, under

native interpretation, led to the correctness of the revised attribution of the pieces themselves suggested by the critical terms of their own legends, in the manifest identity of their assay touch with the associate coins of the lower empire of India."

Mr. Thomas adds the following table of assays:—

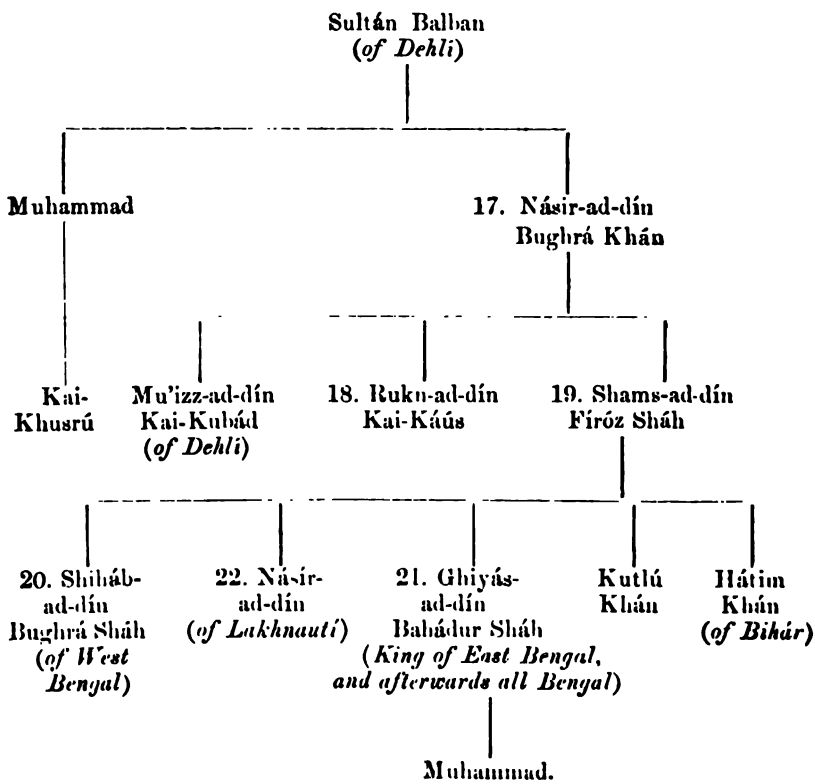
Shams-ad-dín Fíróz,	989 silver in the 1000.
Bahádur Sháh . . .	988 and 993.
Mubárak Sháh . . .	987.
Ilyás Sháh	989, 982, 988.
A'zam Sháh	981, 989, 962, 977, 985.

In concluding the Bengal section of the Introduction it may be remarked that the British Museum series is unusually complete. Of thirty-one independent kings only nine are unrepresented, and the collective reigns of eight of these only amount to twenty years out of a total dynastic rule of two hundred and forty-five years. The ninth is Mahmúd I., whose reign of eighteen years is the only large lacuna in the series.

Appended are genealogical trees of the various Bengal Houses.

GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE GOVERNORS AND KINGS OF BENGAL.

I. HOUSE OF BALBAN.



II. HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.

29. Shams-ad-dín Ilyás Sháh
30. Sikandar Sháh I.
31. Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam Sháh
32. Saif-ad-dín Hamzah Sháh
33. Shams-ad-dín
37. Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh I.
38. Rukn-ad-dín Bárbak Sháh
39. Shams-ad-dín Yúsuf Sháh
40. Sikandar Sháh II.
41. Jalál-ad-dín Fath Sháh
44. Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh II.

III. HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

Rájah Káns
- ? — 34. Báyazíd Sháh
- 35. Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh
  - 36. Shams-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh

IV. HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

Sayyid Ashraf Al-Husainí.

46. 'Alá-ad-dín Husain Sháh.

- Dániyál [invades Assam, A.H. 904, and dies]
- 47. Násir-ad-dín Nasrat Sháh
  - 48. 'Alá-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh
- 49. Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh III.
  - Two sons (killed by Jalál Sháh).

V. HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

50. Shams-ad-dín Muhammad Súr Ghází Sháh

- 51. Bahádur Sháh Khizr
- 52. Ghiyás-ad-dín Jalál Sháh
  - 53. Son.

VI. HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

54. Sulaimán Karárání

- 55. Báyazíd Sháh
- 56. Dáúd Sháh.

II. SIND.

The coins of three governors of Sind are included in this volume. Násir-ad-dín Kubáchah was appointed to the government of Uchh by Muhammad ibn Sám in A.H. 600, and took possession of the country from Multán and Sirsuti to the sea, and presently proclaimed himself independent. Seven Ránas in Sind were tributary to Multán, and paid homage to Kubáchah; but the extent of his territory varied at different epochs of his reign. He was defeated by Yildiz in 613, and again by Uzbeg Pai, the general of Jalál-ad-dín Mankbarnin, in 618; and, after attacks from the Mughals and the Khaljís in 621 and 623, he was at last besieged in Bhakar by Altamsh, and drowned himself on the capture of that fort and of Uchh in A.H. 625.*

Kubáchah's coins closely resemble the Dehliwáls of the period. They are of billon, and the proportions of silver and copper vary greatly in different examples. Dehliwáls seem to have been the only coins issued by Kubáchah, and that they were coined in large quantities is evident from the statement that his son 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad presented Altamsh with ten million Dehliwáls, and that Kubáchah's treasury when examined by his victor was reported to contain no fewer than fifty millions, or five hundred laks, of these coins.†

Saif-ad-dín Al-Hasan Karlagh, or Karlugh, the next independent governor of Sind after the death of Kubáchah, was

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* See Elliot's *History of India, as told by its own Historians*, ii., p. 155, &c.; and E. Thomas, *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli*, p. 99, ff.

† E. Thomas, *Chronicles*, pp. 101, 102, where some interesting remarks will be found on the palæographical peculiarities of Kubáchah's coins, connecting them with the writings of Sind and the Lower Panjáb, and showing a marked difference from the character of the inscriptions of Dehlí and Ajmír.

one of the generals of Jalál-ad-dín Mankbarnin, and was appointed viceroy of Ghór and Ghazní when his master set forth in 620 on his westward march into Persia. For some time Karlagh withstood the inroads of the advancing Mughals whom Jenghiz Khan and his sons were then leading to their career of universal conquest, but in A.H. 636 he was forced to retreat into India. He had established himself in some parts of Sind, when he was slain at the siege of Multán in the same year. His son Násir-ad-din Muhammad succeeded to his father's dominions, and was still reigning when Húlágú's ambassadors arrived in Sind in A.H. 658; but how much longer he survived is uncertain.*

The British Museum preserves a fine series of Karlagh's silver coins, from the India Office Collection.† These pieces resemble in appearance and weight the new Tankah coinage of Dehlí, and bear dates A.H. 633, 634, and 636(?), which confirm the notices of the historians collected by Mr. Thomas in his *Chronicles.* None of them presents a mint, and it has therefore been suggested with probability that they were camp-issues. The copper or rather billon coins of this ruler are not at present found in the collection, but those that Mr. Thomas has published (No. 80, 81, 82, *Chronicles*) are of the ordinary Dehliwál stamp, with the Horseman, or Bull and Horseman, and the Nágarí inscription *Srí Hamírah,* or the name, *Srí Hasan Karla.* Of his son Muhammad, however, there are eight specimens of the billon coinage (here headed "Copper" for convenience of classification), some of which present the name of the striker in the Nágarí form *Srí Muhamad Karaluk,* with a horse (not horseman) on the obverse. These coins are not included in the notices which

* *Tabakát-i-Násirí,* pp. 316—321; E. Thomas, *Chronicles,* pp. 92—99.

† Coins from this collection, now transferred to the British Museum, are distinguished in this and the other volumes of the Catalogue by the letters I.O.C.

Mr. Thomas has devoted to the alien contemporaries of Altamsh.

III. KASHMÍR.

The coins of Kashmír are of silver and copper. The silver coins are square in shape, with an average weight of 94 grs., and a breadth of from ·6 to ·65 in. The obverse presents the inscription ضرب كشمير, enclosed within a lozenge-shaped border of wavy lines, and the date (written in full and preceded by the words فى شهور) is inscribed in the segments outside the lozenge. The reverse contains the name of the king, with usually the title السلطان الاعظم, and sometimes the date beneath in ciphers. The copper issues are round, thin, of the average diameter of ·8 in., and with much obliterated inscriptions. A characteristic of the copper is the line across the middle of the coin, with the loop or knot of arabesque design in its midst. The forty-two Kashmír coins, of which half are silver, in the British Museum form an important contribution to the obscure chronology of the dynasty of Shams Sháh Mír. The chronological list of kings given on page 68 is taken from General (then Lieutenant) Cunningham's valuable paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1st series, vol. vi., which is based on the authority of the *Rájah Tarangírí;* but one or two modifications have been introduced on the warrant of the coins. It must be stated, however, that this list agrees in very few points with the chronology of other histories of Kashmír, such as the Waki'át-i-Kashmír of Muhammad A'zam, the Navádir Al-Akhbár of Rafí'-ad-dín Ahmad, and the Námah-i-Sháhán-i-Kashmír, &c., of which there are copies in the Department of Oriental MSS. in the British Museum. The dates of these authorities differ

very seriously not only from those of General Cunningham's list, but also from one another. In the presence of such divergences among the historians, the testimony of the coins becomes especially valuable, and until a large number of coin-dates has been collected any attempt at a definitive dynastic table must be unsatisfactory. So far as it relates to the coins here published, General Cunningham's list seems to be the most accurate of those that have been consulted; indeed the coins repeatedly confute the statements of the manuscript histories referred to above. But in several important particulars General Cunningham's list fails to elucidate the coinage. For instance, the Sultán Mahmúd, whose name appears upon a Kashmír coin of 961, is not represented. General Cunningham mentions Humáyún's governor, Haidar Doghlat, but does not explain how he retained the allegiance of Kashmír at a time when Humáyún was in retreat. The single coin in the national collection bearing the name of Humáyún has the date 953 A.H., which would seem to show that Kashmír paid him homage upon his conquest of Kábul in A.H. 952 (A.D. 1545). The later history of the kings of Kashmír is wrapped in obscurity. The Námah-i-Sháhán-i-Kashmír gives the names of 'Alí Sháh, Mubárak Sháh, Yúsuf Sháh, and Ya'kúb Sháh, between the years 986 and 994—the last being the date (according to this authority) of Akbar's annexation of Kashmír. 'Alí Sháh, stated there to have reigned during the year 986, may be the Muhammad 'Alí of the coin, but the coin-date is 980. The Waki'át-i-Kashmír inserts a Shams-ad-dín between Muhammad and Isma'íl, in 944; places Ibráhím after Isma'íl and before Názak; omits all reference to Habíb and Husain; and introduces a Ghází Sháh and 'Alí Sháh in 962 and 968, before Yúsuf. These examples of the bewildering uncertainty of the chronology and succession are enough to show that any final list of the

kings of Kashmír is unattainable until the numismatic evidence is more complete. Meanwhile General Cunningham's table may be adopted as a temporary guide, although it is manifestly imperfect. With regard to the Názak Sháh of the historians, it must be noticed that on the two coins, Nos. 206, 207, in the National Collection, the name closely resembles Nádir Sháh, but no such king appears in the dynastic lists.

IV. JAUNPÚR.

The chronology of the "Kings of the East," or *Mulúk-i-Shark*, of Jaunpúr, is fortunately established for the greater part of their rule by the coins, which in this instance are almost in complete accordance with the historians. No coins have yet been discovered of the first two sovereigns, but from the accession of Ibráhím Sharkí, in 803 (as a coin in the British Museum proves, not 804, as the histories state), to the end of the dynasty the numismatic evidence is abundant. The coin-dates of Ibráhím in the National Collection include, besides the important year 803, a fairly representative series from 819 to 843; and other published coins, of which a summary may be read in Mr. Thomas's *Chronic les*,* fill up some of the gaps, and add the last year of the reign, 844. Of Mahmúd Sháh, the coins in the present Catalogue supply the dates of every year of the reign, save two, and one of these two is found in the *Chronicles* and Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*. Mr. Thomas states, on the authority of General Cunningham, that coins of Mahmúd are extant in continuous series from 844 to 863, and that during the

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* pp. 321, 322.

concluding three years of his reign he associated his eldest son Muhammad in the sovereignty. We should expect, therefore, to find the names of both father and son on the coins; but on the British Museum examples, and those collected in Mr. Thomas's *Chronicles*, the dates of Mahmúd end at A.H. 861, and the three years 861-863 are occupied by coins of Muhammad with no mention of his father. An inscription at Dhaka,* however, bears the name of Mahmúd, with the date 863, in confirmation of General Cunningham's statement; and we must conclude, therefore, that Mahmúd permitted his son to issue coins on his sole responsibility while he himself was still reigning. Muhammad's brief reign is fully established by his coins, and his brother Husain Sháh's coin-dates begin with his year of accession, 863, and run on with slight breaks to 889; then begin again in 896, and continue to the year 909. Husain Sháh, according to the testimony of some histories, was conquered by Sikandar ibn Buhlól of Delhí in 881, fled to Bengal, and died there in 905; according to others, Buhlól himself conquered Jaunpúr in 879.† Bárbak Sháh, son of Buhlól, was then appointed to rule the Jaunpúr kingdom, in face of numerous insurrections, until 899. Coins of Bárbak of 892 and 898 are published in this volume. The post-regnal, and posthumous, coins bearing the name of Husain must have been issued by the deposed monarch's partisans during their many rebellions against Bárbak and the Dehlí lordship.

The coinage of Jaunpúr is chiefly in copper, or billon. There are a few gold coins of the Tankah weight and style, or sometimes heavier, but no silver. The copper or billon coins resemble the thick heavy pieces of Buhlól and Shér Sháh of Dehlí, but,

* H. Blochmann, in *Journal of Bengal Asiatic Society*, vol. xlii., pp. 107-8.

† Ni'mat-Allah places Husain's flight in the year 893. Elliot, vol. v., p. 96.

like the gold, are of unusually good weight. Mr. Thomas gives the following table* of assays of Jaunpúr billon coins :—

	No. melted.	Mean weight. Grs.	Maximum Weight. Grs.	Total silver. Grs.	Average silver. Grs.	
Ibráhím,	10	140·2	145	130	13·0	
Mahmúd,	9	142·66	——	113	11·3	
Husain (a)	4	149·0	152	13·5	3·4	Average in the 110, 3·34 grs.
(b)	96	——	——	299·0	3·125	
(c)	10	——	——	35·0	3·5	

The copper coinage of Jaunpúr was struck in three sizes the particulars of which will be found described in a foot-note to p. 89.

There is little that calls for notice in the inscriptions of the Jaunpúr mintage. The formulas of both gold and copper are of the common Dehlí type, with the usual reference to the Khalífah on the obverse, and the Sultán's name, followed by the epithet سلطانی, *Sultání*, on the reverse of the copper, and similar but more expanded titles on the gold. The grammatical mistake of using the feminine verb and pronoun ضربت هذه with the masculine noun دینار on the gold coins may be noticed. The date is expressed in ciphers on the copper, and in words on the gold. Only one coin of the regular series presents a mint,—no. 264, which has *Jaunpúr* beneath the reverse inscription. The three coins of Bárbak ibn Buhlól, however, all give mints—one showing unmistakeably Jaunpúr, and the other two showing the letters بور, which may stand for Bítúr, or more probably be the end of Jaunpúr, of which the first two letters may be obliterated. Bítúr or Bhitor, if that be the correct reading, is near Cawnpúr. The absence of mints is much to be regretted, for the dominions of the

* Mr. Thomas's comments on the variations exhibited in this table should be consulted. *Chronicles*, pp. 323, 324.

Jaunpúr sovereigns varied considerably in extent at different periods, and at the epoch of their first and greatest prosperity included Bíhár, Kanauj, Oudh, Karrah, Dalamau, Sandelá, and Bahráích. The names of these cities and provinces on the coinage would have possessed high geographical importance.

The following genealogical tree of the Sharkí Kings of Jaunpúr completes this section.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SHARKÍ KINGS OF JAUNPÚR.

I. Khwájah-i-Jahán
⋮
II. Mubárak Sháh
|
III. Ibráhím Sháh
|
IV. Mahmúd Sháh
|
V. Muhammad Sháh. VI. Husain Sháh.

V. MÁLWAH.

Málwah was among the old kingdoms of India that longest withstood the Muhammadan invasion. It had boasted one of the most illustrious of the ancient Hindu dynasties, who made their capital, Ujain, a seat of learning and science. Three hundred years of contest were needed to subdue the kingdom, and it was only under Sultán Balban of Dehlí that the Muslims at length obtained possession of this fertile territory. The natural boundaries of Málwah were the Nerbudda on the south,

the Chambal on the north, and Gujarát and Bandalkhand on the west and east. Under Muhammad Khaljí, however, the sway of the king of Málwah was even more extended, and included Húshangábád and Kirlah; his son Mahmúd conquered Ajmír, Rantambhór, and Elichpúr; and tribute was sometimes exacted from Chitor. The coins unfortunately throw no additional light on the geographical limits of the kingdom at different epochs; the only mint that occurs on them is Dár-al-Mulk Shádíábád, the later name of Mándú, which was the capital of the Muslim kings. An obscure word on No. 365 may be a mint, but without a second specimen it is impossible to determine what city it represents.

The dynastic list of the kings of Málwah divides into two distinct houses. The first was founded by the governor appointed by the Court of Dehlí, Diláwar Khán Ghórí, and consisted of himself, his son Húshang, and grandson Muhammad. Of these three Sultáns, Húshang alone is known to have struck coins, and these are too often undated. The second house of Málwah was established by Mahmúd Khaljí, the vizír of Muhammad, and consisted of four sovereigns, whose reigns are fairly marked out by their coins. Mr. Thomas has published a list of General Cunningham's Málwah coins,* and these, with the British Museum examples, give the following dates of the Khaljí kings, in confirmation of the historical notices:—

Historical Reign.

839—880. Mahmúd Sháh I. Khaljí. 845, 847, 848, 850, 851, 854, 856, 857, 870, 873.

880—906. Ghiyás Sháh. 880, 881, 883, 884, 887, 890, 894, 895, 896, 898, 899, 902—905.

906—916. Násir Sháh. 906—912, 914, 915.

916—937. Mahmúd II. 917, 918, 921—924, 926—931.

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* *Chronicles*, pp. 348, 349.

The coin-dates do not run as late as the annexation of Málwah by Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát in 937, but that event is clearly established by the historians. The date of the submission of the usurper Báz Bahádur, after a reign of sixteen years, to Akbar, however, is disputed. The Tabakát-i-Akbarí is followed in the list on page 114, but Ferishtah gives 978, and other authorities 976. Thus it appears that the coins support the historical account so far as they go, but do not add any fresh data. They give no indication, for example, of the confusion that ensued on the deposition, shortly after his accession, of Húshang by Muzaffar Sháh of Gujarát when Nasrat Khán, brother of Muzaffar, was placed on the throne of Málwah, only to abandon it immediately; and the Málwah nobles set up Músá Khán until Húshang was restored. No record of these rulers, Nasrat and Músá, is found on the coinage, which is extremely scanty during the earlier part of the dynasty.

The coinage of Málwah is of gold, silver, and copper. The gold is square, well engraved, of two sizes, with an average weight of 168·5 grs., and width of ·775 in. One specimen weighs 207 grs., and has the width of ·9 in. The silver is struck in three square sizes, like the copper of Jaunpúr, and the sizes (as represented in the British Museum, where only silver of Ghiyás Sháh is found) are ·7 or ·75, ·65, and ·55, with the respective weights of 84, 77 and 43 grs. The copper, or billon, (for it is issued in one metal or mixed,) is round at first, and then adopts the characteristic Málwah square shape, though the round continues to be issued side by side with the favourite form. The three sizes which are noticed in the case of Jaunpúr are also to be distinguished in the Málwah copper, and average ·7 or ·75, ·6 or 65, and ·55; but the second and third sizes often approach one another in diameter and are chiefly distinguished by the difference in

thickness. The metrological system indicated by the weights of these various pieces will be considered in connection with the other minor dynastic coinages of India further on.

The inscriptions of the kings of Málwah are at first somewhat irregular, but under Ghiyás Sháh the copper issues acquire the formulas which henceforth characterise the coinage:—on the obverse السلطان بن السلطان, with the date in ciphers; on the reverse, the Sultán's name with the epithet *Al-Khalji*, and his parentage, e. g. غياث شاه الخلجى بن محمود شاه. On the gold pieces, several titles new to Indian numismatics are introduced, such as الواثق بالملك الملتجى, *The Truster in the King, Protector*; الواثق بالصمد المرتكى, *The Truster in the Eternal, the Supporter;* and the early copper has the form السلطان الحليم الكريم, *The clement, the generous Sultán.* It should be noticed that the date, always in ciphers, is on the obverse of the copper, but on the reverse of the gold and silver.

A remarkable feature of the coins of Málwah is the ornamentation. All the later coins, with very few exceptions, have some ornament, a star, a swastika, or some arabesque interlacement which probably represents an early symbol. The most notable example of the survival of an ancient symbol, besides the swastika, is the ornament which occurs on many of the coins of Mahmúd II., and closely resembles the magical symbol engraved by Mr. Thomas in his *Indian Weights.**

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* *International Numismata Orientalia*, Part I., Plate, No. 16.

GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE KINGS OF MÁLWAH.

A. GHÓRÍS.

I. Diláwar Khán Ghórí

II. Húshang (Alp Khán)

III. Muhammad (Ghazní Khán). — *'Usmán.*

B. KHALJÍS.

IV. Mahmúd I. Khaljí

V. Ghiyás Sháh

VI. Násir Sháh — *'Alá-ad-dín.*

Shiháb-ad-dín. — VII. Mahmúd II.

VI. GUJARÁT.

Gujarát owed its long immunity from Muhammadan subjection to its inaccessible position, which rendered it difficult to invade except by sea. It was not until the time of the celebrated 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad of Dehlí, in the beginning of the 14th century of our era, that Gujarát became a Muhammadan province. At the end of the same century it acquired its independence again, but its rulers were now Muslims instead of Hindus. Zafar Khán was appointed to the government of Gujarát in A.H. 794, when there were fears of a Rájpút occupation; and after establishing his authority over the province, he, like other Muhammadan viceroys of the period, assumed independence in 799 at his capital Anhalwara. His son Ahmad founded the new capital of Ahmadábád, and extended the dominion of Gujarát, (which at first consisted of but a narrow strip of the plain between the hills and the sea, hemmed in by the Rájahs of Sirohi, Jhálór, Idar, and the mountain tribes of Bhíls and Kúlís,) over Kattiwar, which had before been held in very nominal subjection, and the Hindú tribes of which peninsula may have paid tribute, but rendered little obedience. Mahmúd I. reduced the Rájpúts, and carried his arms into Kachh (Cutch) and Sind, reduced Champanír, and engaged the Portuguese fleet under Almeida. The kingdom of Gujarát retained its power and prosperity until the invasion of the Mughals under Bábar, and did not submit to Akbar until the year 980.

Between the first irruption of the Mughals, however, and the final annexation of the kingdom by Akbar a long period of confusion occurred in which at one time a neighbouring prince of Kandaish, Mírán Muhammad, a kinsman of the Gujarát family, was set on the throne for a few months in 943-944.

It was probably during a second time of confusion that the Sultán Muhammad, whose coins are described on page 141, asserted his pretensions to the crown, and issued his numismatic proofs in 963. There is no historical confirmation of this pretender's existence, but the style of his coins is similar to that of Gujarát, and there is no *à priori* improbability in his having temporarily usurped the throne.

The coins map out the chronology of the dynasty only with respect to a few of the kings. Of Ahmad Sháh I., who is recorded to have reigned from 814 to 846, coins in the British Museum and in the collections examined by Mr. Thomas present the dates, 828, 830, 831, 837, 839, 840, 842—846. Of the next king, Muhammad Karím Sháh, the two specimens in the British Museum have unfortunately no date, but Mr. Thomas records the years 849, 850, and a doubtful 856, which would carry his reign one year further than the 855 stated by the historians. The next two sovereigns, Kutb-ad-dín and Dáúd Sháh only ruled eight years together, and of these no coin-evidence is at present forthcoming. The sixth king, Mahmúd Baikarah, the most famous of the line, is, however, well represented on the coins. His reign lasted from A.H. 863 to 917, and the coins give the years 869, 870, 886—888, 891, 893, 900, 903, 909, 911, 914, 917. Of Mahmúd's successor, Muzaffar II. (917—932), we have the coin-dates 920, 922—924, 928, 929. Sikandar and Násir Khán then succeed and disappear within the year, leaving so far as is known no numismatic records of their ephemeral sway; and then Bahádur Sháh, the conqueror of Málwah, occupies the throne for eleven years, (932—943,) during which the only coin-dates published are 937, 938, 940. Mírán Muhammad Sháh Fárúkí held the government only for a few months, and of him no coins appear in the collection or in Mr. Thomas's list. Mahmúd III. (944—961) has coins of 946, 947, 949, 950, 956, 960, 961;

Ahmad Sháh II. (961—969) has the coin-dates 961, 968; and Muzaffar III. (968—980) has 969, 971, 977—980.

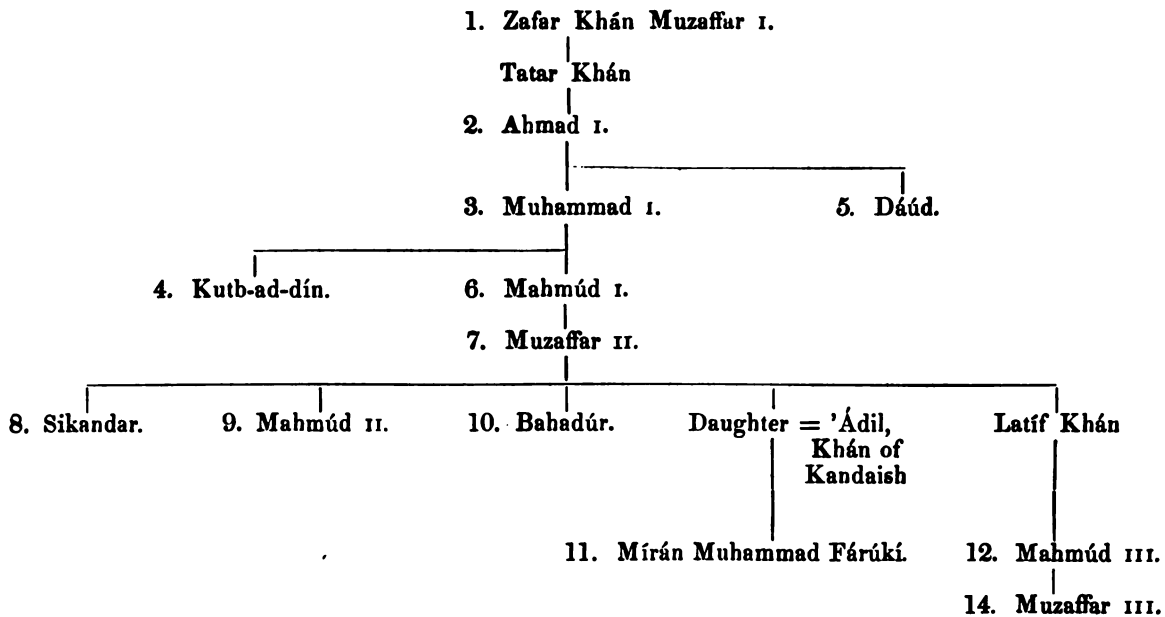
With one exception, the coinage of Gujarát, unlike that of Málwah, is round in shape. It consists of gold, silver, and copper, but as is usual with the lesser dynasties of India, and also with the later sovereigns of Dehlí, the copper or billon money formed the staple of the currency. The gold coinage has an average diameter of ·75, and weight 179 grs.; the silver, which is rare, a diameter of ·7, and weight 112; and the copper is coined in three sizes, like the copper of Jaunpúr and Málwah, of the respective diameters ·75, ·65, ·5. The inscriptions of the copper are extremely modest. On the obverse is the Sultán's lakab or julús name, such as Násir-ad-dunyá-wa-d-dín, with sometimes السلطان الاعظم prefixed, and with the date in ciphers beneath; and on the reverse is the Sultán's proper name, e.g. Ahmad, in the form السلطان احمد شاه, occasionally with his father's name added, or the benedictory formula خلد الله ملكه. The gold coinage presents the forms المويد بتاييد الرحمن, *The supported by the aid of the Compassionate,* and الواثق بالله المنان, *The Truster in God the Gracious,* on the obverse, and the Sultán's julús name; while the reverse contains his proper name with his father's, and titles, thus السلطان محمود شاه بن لطيف شاه. The silver coins follow the style of the gold. The Persian inscriptions of Nos. 416, 417 and 446 should be noticed. The first two have the following distich (read by Dr. Rieu):

• تا بدار الضرب گردون قرص مهر وماه باد •
• سکهء سلطان غياث الدين محمد شاه باد •

No. 448 presents the only mint in the series (except the Muhammadábád mentioned by Mr. Thomas), if the reading Mustafábád be correct. Mustafábád was built by Mahmúd Baikarah after his final reduction of the fortress of Girnar

or Júnágarh, in the peninsula of Kattiwar, and was the favourite residence of this king. It is known that Muzaffar Sháh III., who struck the coin No. 448, took refuge, after his final overthrow, with Rájah Rái Singh of Kattiwar. The coin was evidently issued during an earlier residence with the Rájah. Muzaffar III. seems to have been held in high esteem in Kattiwar; for the princes of Bhúj in Kachh retained his name in Arabic on their coins in combination with their own Nágarí inscriptions, for centuries after his death.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KINGS OF GUJARÁT.



VII. THE DEKHAN.

BAHMANÍS, KINGS OF KULBARGA.

The Dekhan first felt the touch of Muhammadan conquest in A.D. 1294, when 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad, of Dehlí, seized Deógír and Elichpúr. These acquisitions were shortly afterwards increased by Júná Khán, better known as Muhammad ibn Taghlak, who invaded Telingana in 1322, and was so much enamoured of his Dekhan possessions, that when he became Sultán in the room of his father Taghlak Sháh, he selected Deógír, or as he re-named it Daulatábád, for his capital, and even attempted to transfer the population of Dehlí to the new metropolis. Soon he changed his mind, and returned to Dehlí, finding the position of Deógír inconvenient for the suppression of various rebellions, which were encouraged by his southerly movement; and on his return he endeavoured to re-transplant the inhabitants, with the result that the majority died on the journey.

The Dekhan was among the provinces of Muhammad ibn Taghlak's empire that seized the opportunity of his weakness to throw off a yoke, that in this instance had but lately been imposed. Most of these risings were temporarily repressed, only to claim a complete independence from the feeble rule of Muhammad ibn Taghlak's successors forty years later; but the Dekhan succeeded in maintaining the independence which it asserted in the close of the great Sultán's reign. From 1347, for nearly two centuries, the Bahmaní kings of Kulbarga held sway over the northern half of the Dekhan. The founder of the dynasty was Hasan Gángú, a servant in the employ of a Brahmin of Dehlí.*

* The history of the Bahmanís has been succinctly related by Mr. James Gibbs, in a paper on "Gold and Silver Coins of the Bahmaní Dynasty" published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd series, vol. i., pp. 91—115.

His successful career opened with a numismatic discovery. His honesty in delivering to his master a pot of coins, which he had ploughed up in a field, was the origin of his fortunes. He entered the service of the Sultán of Dehlí, rose to high honour, and received the title of Zafar Khán. His allegiance to Muhammad ibn Taghlak was not, however, deep-rooted, for when the rebellion in the Dekhan gained ground, and the Sultán was called away to suppress a rising in Gujarát, Zafar Khán placed himself at the head of the southern insurgents, and defeated the royal troops, who immediately retired from the country. Hasan Gángú thereupon ascended the throne of the Dekhan under the style of 'Alá-ad-dín Hasan Gángú Bahmaní. His dominions marched on the north with Berár, on the east with Telingana, and on the south and west the boundary was drawn by the river Kistna and the sea. They included the greater part of the present Bombay Presidency, south of Surat, and most of the Nizam's dominions. Besides the territory actually under his rule, he exacted submission in a greater or less degree from the neighbouring Rájahs of Warangol (Telingana) and Bíjánagar, with whom he and his successors were continually at war, and from whom the Bahmanís at various epochs drew tribute. The reign of the tenth Sultán, 'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II., was marked by a further extension of the Bahmaní dominions. Kankan was reduced, and the kings of Kandaish and Gujarát defeated. Muhammad Sháh II. in 1471 carried his arms into Orísa and captured Conjevoram, and on the south made war upon the Rájah of Belgáon; and the Bahmaní territory now reached from sea to sea, and included practically the whole of the Dekhan north of Mysore.

This was, however, the last successful appearance of the Bahmanís in the field of conquest. The state was now

re-divided, and instead of the four provinces of Muhammad Sháh I.—Kulbarga, Daulatábád, Telingana, and Berár—the new districts of Bíjápúr and Ahsanábád, Daulatábád and Junair, Rajamundri and Warangol, Gawel and Mahúr, were instituted. This partition of the kingdom bore the usual fruit of disintegration, and the separate provinces gradually became independent. "Yusuf 'Adil Khán, who had commanded with great success for Muhammad Shah II., declared the independence of Bájápúr, and Nizám-al-Mulk plotted with his son Malik Ahmad a rebellion in Junair. The death, by the hand of an asssasin, of Nizám-al-Mulk frustrated his designs, but his son shortly afterwards carried [them] out, and Junair threw off the yoke of the Bahmaní House. In Berár also 'Imad-al-Mulk was proclaimed king. Thus were lost to the successors of Hasan Gángu the finest provinces in the north, west, and south-west; and only the districts round the capital, with Telingana, remained; but Telingana soon followed the example of the other dependencies and declared itself free in 1512." *

Thus from the breaking up of the Bahmaní kingdom rose the five dynasties of the Dekhan:—the 'Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjápúr, the Nizám-Sháhís of Junair and Ahmadnagar, the Isma'íl-Sháhís of Elichpúr, the Kutb-Sháhís of Golconda, and (taking their origin from Baríd, the minister of Mahmúd II. Bahmaní) the Baríd-Sháhís of Bídar.

The Bahmaní coinage consists of gold, silver, and copper. The National Collection does not possess any examples of the gold currency, but specimens are described and photographed in Mr. Gibbs' paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, already referred to, which is the first detailed account of the Bahmaní gold and siver coinage. The silver, of which the Museum

* J. Gibbs, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd series, vol. 1, pp. 101, 102.

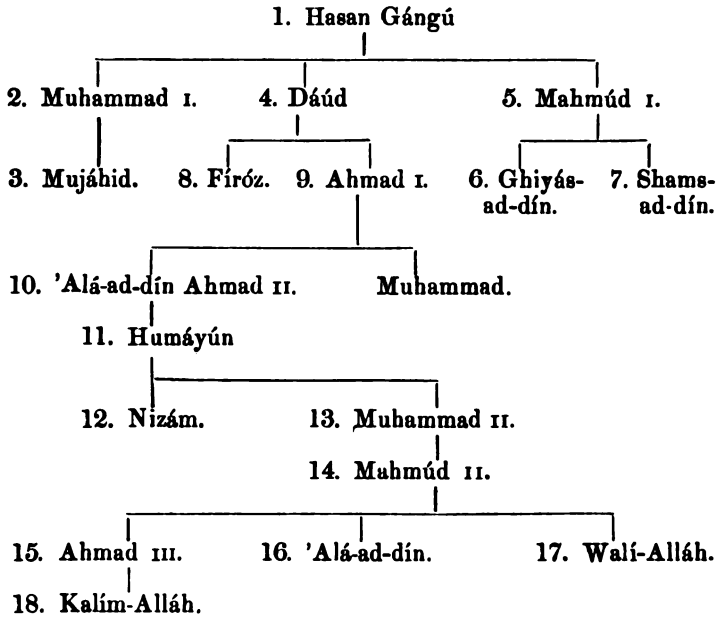
contains various specimens, resembles the large tankas of Bengal. The copper is of three sizes, the largest being of remarkably heavy weight. All the Bahmaní coins are round. The gold (according to Mr. Gibbs' paper) and the silver seem to have originally weighed about 170 grs., but many examples fall as low as 164 grs., and on the other hand one gold coin weighs as much as 195 grs. The copper falls into three series,—the largest, with a diameter of ·85, weighs from 230 to 250 grs.; the next, diameter ·75, from 121 to 163 grs., varying in different epochs; and the third, with a diameter of ·65, weighs from 76 to 80 grs. See the table on page lxix.

The silver coins bear usually the mint Ahsanábád, the new name of Kulbarga, but the copper are mintless. Historically the coins—especially the fine series belonging to Mr. Gibbs—confirm the dates of the annalists very satisfactorily, though more dated specimens are required to establish the entire chronology. The inscriptions present several peculiarities. Various new titles of a religious character are introduced on the obverse, such as سلطان العهد والزمان الواثق بتاييد الرحمن, *Sultán of the epoch and the age, the truster in the assistance of the Compassionate;* راجى رضوان مهيمنى, *The hoper for protecting favour;* المنصور بنصر الله المنان or الموید, *The victorious* or *the aided by the help of God;* الحليم الكريم الرؤف على عباد الله الغنى المهيمنى, *The gracious, the generous, the benevolent to the servants of God, the Rich, the Protector;* المعتصم بالله المنان سمى خليل الرحمن, *The seeker of refuge with God, the Gracious, worthy to be called the friend of the Compassionate;* الواثق بتاييد الملك الله, *The truster in the help of God the King;* القوى الغنى, or المتوكل على الله الغنى, *The confider in God, the Rich, or the Powerful;* besides the form نائب امير المومنين, common on Dehlí coins.

The reverse bears the name and lakab of the Sultán,

with the pseudo-patronymic ابو المظفر or ابو المغازی, and the titles شاه and سلطان, generally ending with the epithet بهمنی or البهمنی. The father's name is sometimes added; and Ahmad II. and Humáyún styled themselves الولی, *the Saint.*

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BAHMANÍ KINGS.



VIII. LOCAL ISSUES.

An eighth section of this volume is occupied by local quasi-autonomous issues. These are copper pieces bearing dates which connect them with Bábar's invasion, and they were doubtless issued with his and Humáyún's sanction, as they disappear with the triumph of Shér Sháh in 945. Their weight is about 140 grs., diameter ·7 in.; and the inscriptions are very brief:—on the obv. فى تاريخ سنة, and the date in ciphers; on the rev. the name of the city, qualified by some prefix. Âgrah is styled دار الضرب, قلع and قلعة, دار الخلافة; Jaunpúr is خطة "district," and دار الضرب; Lahore, دار الخلافة; while Champanír and Mándú are without epithets. Mr. Thomas's list (*Chronicles*, pp. 385, 386) supplies additional mints (Dehlí and Alwar) and epithets (دار الملك and دار العدل).

In the Appendix descriptions are given of various coins, either issued by isolated and sometimes unidentified sovereigns, or supplementary to the series of coins of Delhí and Bengal already described. Among the former are pieces recording the name of Kutlugh Khwájah, the Mughal general; the unidentified Jalál Sháh and Shams-ad-dín, who seem to have held authority in the neighbourhood of Gujarát; together with other uncertain princes. In the supplementary portion of the Appendix are included various pieces which were previously unclassed. Among them is a silver coin which I ascribe, with some hesitation, to Bárbak Sháh of Bengal, and an uncertain Bengal sovereign, possibly Fíróz. Among the supplementary Dehlí coins is a small piece similar to the coin described by Mr. Thomas* as having been struck by

* *Chronicles*, p. 31.

Mahmúd ibn Muhammad ibn Sám. Other interesting Dehlí coins are the uncertain Mahmúd Sháh of 718, and the copper issues of Muhammad 'Ádil.

The following table of the weights of copper and billon coins described in the present volume shows that the three different sizes, which may as a rule be roughly distinguished by the diameters ·75, ·65, and ·55, are also distinguished by their weights. The Jaunpúr issues are especially regular, and show a series of three denominations, of which the highest weighed originally about 150 grs., the middle 75, and the lowest 37 grs. This lowest weight is very rare, and also irregular; but the middle denomination (or "Second Size") remains fairly uniform throughout the four dynasties included in the table. The 140 to 150 grs. of the First Size, however, rises to 168, 178, and even 195 grs. in the *square* issues of Málwah; but in the round coins of Mahmúd II. the Jaunpúr weight is revived, with a small reduction. In Gujarát the Third Size is wanting; but an additional "Large Size" is struck, at about 220 grs., which appears to be the triple of the ordinary "Second Size," of which the "First Size" (140 grs.) is the double. The Bahmanís also coined large-sized coins of 250 grs., as well as First Size pieces of 126 grs., and (in a different type) of 163 grs., which appear to indicate a variation in the standard.

ABLE OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE COPPER AND BILLON CURRENCY OF THE MUHAMMADAN STATES.

STATE.	KING.	FIRST SIZE, ·7, ·75, ·8 in.	SECOND SIZE, ·6, ·65 in.	THIRD SIZE, ·5, ·55 in.
AUNPÚR.	Ibráhím . .	142, 141, 140, 146, 147, 143, 138, 142, 144, 145, 145 grs.	70, 70, 67, 68, 68, 70, 71 grs.	38 grs.
	Mahmúd .	140, 140, 145, 131, 147, 132, 146.	73, 73, 80, 74, 73, 75.	36, 37.
	(*Type II.*)	140, 142, 145, 145.	[53]	
	Muhammad,	150, 144, 146, 146.	71, 75, 76.	
MÁLWAH.	Húshang. .		68, 62, 64.	
	Mahmúd I. .	(*square*) 168, 148. (*round*) 123, 137, 137.	69, 58, 61.	42.
	Ghiyás Sháh	(*square*) 131, 140, 125, 140, 125, 140, 143, 135, 143, 183	70.	
	Násir Sháh .	(*square*) 178, 169, 162, 195, 166, 153, 155, 164, 157, 160.	84, 78.	
	Mahmúd II. .	137, 116, 125, 125, 123, 130, 131, 127, 127, 123, 128, 127, 127, 125.	72, 65, 62.	
GUJARÁT.	Ahmad I. .	127, 145, 136, 134, 127.	70, 70, 70.	
	Mahmúd I. .	[*Large*] 217, 221, 217.	67.	
	Bahádur . .	146.		
	Ahmad II. .	133, 150.		
	Muzaffar III.	139, 140, 140, 139.		
AHMANÍS.	Fíróz . .		78.	
	Ahmad I.	119.	76, 80, 78.	
	Ahmad II.	[*Large*] 250, 124, 126, 124, 123, 121.		
	(*Type II.*)	162, 158, 163.	79.	
	Humáyún .	[*Large*] 242, 244.		
	Muhammad II.	[*Large*] 230, 233, 245.		
	Mahmúd II.	135, 140, 131.		

The Table of Indian Muhammadan dynasties is intended to give an outline of the chief changes that took place in the government of the Indian provinces between the time of Muhammad ibn Sam and the conquest of Akbar. It is of course incomplete, for we possess very partial knowledge of the numerous independent rulers who held single cities or districts, but did not succeed in founding a dynasty; and it also sets on one side the Hindu dynasties, who even when they submitted to the power of Dehli or Gujarát or the Bahmanís, still retained a considerable degree of independence and authority. As a sketch of the relative positions of the Muhammadan states, however, it will be found of some service to the student.

In the Plates, the difficult and often obscure coinage of Bengal has been very fully illustrated. The copper issues of Gujarát and the Bahmanís, being of a semi-effaced character, which is with difficulty reproduced by photography, have been more scantily represented than might be wished, but the miscellaneous coins included in the Appendix have been amply illustrated, in the hope that further light may be thrown upon them by the researches of other students of Indian history.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to Mr. Thomas for his kind advice, and the loan of his annotated copy of the *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli;* and to the Keeper of Coins, who has referred in some cases to the authority of Professor Rieu, I am indebted for much assistance in the Persian matters presented by the coins.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

RICHMOND, *March* 13, 1885.

TABLE

OF THE

METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

أ	*a*	ظ	*z*
ب	*b*	ع	ʼ
پ	*p*	غ	*gh*
ت	*t*	ف	*f*
ث	*s*	ق	*k*
ج	*j*	ك	*k*
چ	*ch*	گ	*g*
ح	*h*	ل	*l*
خ	*kh*	م	*m*
د	*d*	ن	*n*
ذ	*z*	ه	*h*
ر	*r*	و	*w*
ز	*z*	ى	*y*
س	*s*	ـَ *a*	ـَا *á*
ش	*sh*	ـِ *i*	ى *í*
ص	*s*	ـُ *u*	ـُو *ú*
ض	*z*	ـَى *ai, é*	ـَو *au, ó*
ط	*t*		

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ERRATA.

By an oversight, بتايید has been misprinted بتائید in several places. The reader is requested to make the necessary correction on pp. xxxiv, 20, 24, 29, 30, 36, 42.

P. viii, Fárúkí Kings of Kandaish, *for* 799 *read* 1008.

P. 35, nos. 86, 87, *prefix* يمين *to* خليفة.

P. 47, no. 122, *for* سلطتنه *read* سلطنته.

THE MUHAMMADAN STATES OF INDIA.

I. BENGAL.

GOVERNORS

AND

KINGS OF BENGAL.*

I. GOVERNORS

DEPENDENT, WITH INTERVALS OF REBELLION, UPON THE KINGDOM OF DEHLÍ.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Muhammad Bakhtiyár Khaljí	599	1202
II.	'Izz-ad-dín Muhammad Shirán	602	1205
III.	'Ala-ad-dín Mardán	605	1208
IV.	Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz	608	1211
V.	Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd	624	1226
VI.	'Alá-ad-dín Jání	627	1229
VII.	Saif-ad-dín Aibak	627	1229
VIII.	'Izz-ad-dín Tughril Tughán Khán	631	1233
IX.	Kamar-ad-dín Tamar Khán Kirán	642	1244
X.	Ikhtiyár-ad-dín Yúzbak (Mughís-ad-dín)	644	1246
XI.	Jalál-ad-dín Mas'úd Malik Jání	656	1258
XII.	'Izz-ad-dín Balban	657	1258

* For the evidence for the chronology, see Introduction.

	A.H.	A.D.
XIII. Muhammad Arslán Tatar Khán . .	659 ?	1260
XIV. Shér Khán } Dates uncertain.		
XV. Amín Khán } Dates uncertain.		
XVI. Mughís-ad-dín Tughril	677	1278

HOUSE OF BALBAN.

XVII. Násír-ad-dín Bughra or Baghdah Khán .	681	1282
XVIII. Rukn-ad-dín Kai-Káús	691	1291
XIX. Shams-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh	702	1302
XX. Shiháb-ad-dín Bughra Sháh (West Beng.)	718	1318
XXI. Ghíyás-ad-dín Bahádur Sháh (East Beng.)	710	1310
(All Bengal)	719	1319
XXII. Násir-ad-dín . . . (Lakhnautí)	723–6	1323–5
Bahádur Sháh, restored (with Bahrám Khán) in East Bengal . . .	725–31	1324–30

XXIII. Bahrám Sháh, alone . . (East Beng.)	731–9	1330–8
XXIV. Kadar Khán . . . (Lakhnautí)	726–40	1325-39
XXV. 'Izz-ad-dín A'zam-al-Mulk . . (Satgáon)	724–40	1323-39

II. INDEPENDENT KINGS.

		A.H.	A.D.
XXVI.	Fakhr-ad-dín Mubárak Sháh (East Beng.)	739–50	1338–49
XXVII.	Ikhtiyár-ad-dín Ghází Sháh (East Beng.)	750–3	1349–52
XXVIII.	'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí Sháh . (West Beng.)	740–6	1339–45

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHAH.

XXIX.	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás Sháh (Contending in West Bengal)	740–6	1339–45
	(West Bengal)	746	1345
	(All Bengal)	753–9	1352–8
XXX.	Sikandar Sháh I.	759–92	1358–89
XXXI.	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam Sháh . (rebels)	772	1370
	(reigns)	792	1389
XXXII.	Saif-ad-dín Hamzah Sháh . . .	799	1396
XXXIII.	Shams-ad-dín	809	1406

HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

XXXIV.	Shiháb-ad-dín Bayazíd Sháh (with Rájah Káns)	812	1409
XXXV.	Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh . .	817	1414
XXXVI.	Shams-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh . . .	835	1431

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH *restored.*

		A.H.	A.D.
XXXVII.	Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh I. . .	846	1442
XXXVIII.	Rukn-ad-dín Bárbak Sháh . . .	864	1459
XXXIX.	Shams-ad-dín Yúsuf Sháh . . .	879	1474
XL.	Sikandar Sháh II.	886	1481
XLI.	Jalál-ad-dín Fath Sháh . . .	886	1481

HABSHÍ KINGS.

XLII.	Sultán Sháhzádah Bárbak . . .	892	1486
XLIII.	Saif-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh	892	1486
XLIV.	Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh II. (of the House of Ilyás) . .	895	1489
XLV.	Shams-ad-dín Abu-n-Nasr Muzaffar Sháh	896	1490

HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

XLVI.	'Alá-ad-dín Husain Sháh . . .	899	1493
XLVII.	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat Sháh . . .	925	1518
XLVIII.	'Alá-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh . . .	939	1532
XLIX.	Ghiyús-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh III. (partial rule 933)	939	1532
	Conquest by Shér Sháh*	944	1537

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* See *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí*, p. 105 ff.

HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

		A.H.	A.D.
L.	Shams-ad-dín Muhammad Súr Ghází Sháh	960	15 2
LI.	Bahádur Sháh (Khizr)	962	1554
LII.	Ghiyás-ad-dín Jalál Sháh . . .	968	1560
LIII.	. . . . (Son)	971	1563

HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

LIV.	Sulaimán Khán Karárání, of Bihár and Bengal	971	1563
LV.	Báyazíd Sháh	980	1572
LVI.	Dáúd Sháh	980	1572
	Final annexation by Akbar,	984	1576

I. GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

IV.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN 'IWAZ.

A.H. 608—624 = A.D. 1211—1226.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
		SILVER.
1	620	Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين Margin, فى التاريخ العشرين من شهر الربيع الاخر سنة عشرين وستمائة Rev. غياث الدنيا والدين ابو الف[تح] عوض بن الحسين قسيم امير المومنين سلطان السلاطين نو[ر]؟ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر على برها(ن)؟ امير المومنين خل[د] الله ملكه Pl. I. Æ 1·2, Wt. 163
2		Same: but margin partly obliterated, and عو in second line and ض in third of reverse. Æ 1·2, Wt. 157

XIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 702—718 = A.D. 1302—1318.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
3	Lakhnautí, [70]2	Obv. Area, within double square enclosed in circle, الامام المستعصم امير المومنين Margin, ... الفضة بجرك لكنوتى سنة اثنى .....

Rev., within double square,

السلطان الاعظم
شمس الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر فيروز شاه
السلطان

Pl. I. Æ 1·15, Wt. 1

XXI.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 710—731 = A.D. 1310—1330.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
4	Lakhnautí 711	Obv. Area, within double square inclosed in circle, الامام المستعصم امير المومنين Margin, (*sic*) ضرب هذه الفضة بشهر لكهنوتى سنة احدا عشر وسبعمائة Rev., within square, السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بهادر شاه السلطان بن سلطان Pl. I. Æ 1·15, Wt. 167
5	Lakhnautí [7½]2 ?	Same: but margin ..... (؟) لكهنوتى سنة اثنى ..... Æ 1·05, Wt. 166
6	Lakhnautí [7½]3	Same: but margin, ... بشهر لكهنوتى سنة ثلاثة ..... Æ 1·05, Wt. 168
7	Lakhnautí [7½]4	Same: but margin, ... وتى سنة اربع ..... Æ 1·05, Wt. 166
8	720	Same: but margin, .. سنة عشرين وسبعما ..... Æ 1·1, Wt. 168
9	Lakhnautí 728	Same: but margin, ضرب هذه الفضة بجرك لكهنوتى سنة ثمان وعشرين وسبعمائة Pl. I. Æ 1·0, Wt. 163

COIN STRUCK IN THE NAME OF

MUHAMMAD IBN TAGHLAK,

SULTÁN OF DEHLÍ.

(Subdued Bengal A.H. 733 = A.D. 1332.)*

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
9a	Lakhnauti 7xx	Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله
		Margin, ... ضرب هذه الـ[فضـ]ـة بشهر لكهنوتى سنة وسبعمائة
		Rev. ابو بكر المجاهد فى سبيل الله محمد بن تغلق شاه

Pl. I. Æ 9, Wt. 169

---

* Cf. nos. 274, 275, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí* for Sátgáon issues.

II. INDEPENDENT KINGS OF BENGAL.

XXVI.—FAKHR-AD-DÍN MUBÁRAK SHÁH.

A.H. 739—750 = A.D. 1338—1349.

Æ No.	Mint : Date.	SILVER.
10	Sonárgáon 743	Obv. Area, within circle, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين Margin, ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة جلال سنارگانو سنة ثلاثة واربعين وسبعمائة Rev. السلطان الاعظم فخر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر مباركشا[ه ا]لسلطان Æ 1·0, Wt. 157
11	Sonárgáon 744	Same: but اربع; and obv. area begins يمين الخليفة, omitting الله. Æ 1·0, Wt. 163
12	Sonárgáon 748	Same: but ثمان Pl. I. Æ 1·0, Wt. 16
13	Sonárgáon 750	Same: but خمسين وسبعمائة Æ 1·0, Wt. 161

XXVIII.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN 'ALÍ SHÁH.

A.H. 740—746 = A.D. 1339—1345.

(*Western Bengal.*)

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
14		Obv. Area, within square enclosed in circle, سكندر الزمان المخصوص بعنايت الرحمن ناصر امير المومنين Margin, obliterated. Rev., within square, السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر عليشاه السلطان Æ 1·0, Wt. 167
15	Fírózábád 745	Same: but obv. margin, ... هذ[ه] الفضة السكة [فى] البلد[ة] فيروزابا[د سنة خمس [وار]بعين سبعما .. Pl. I. Æ 1·05, Wt. 166
16		Same: but date obliterated. Æ 1·05, Wt. 166

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.

XXIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN ILYÁS SHÁH.

A.H. 740—759 = A.D. 1339—1358.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
17	Shahr-i-Nau 747	Obv. Area, within square, enclosed in circle, سكندر الثانى يمين الخلافة امير المومنين Margin, ضرب هذه السكة شهرنو سنة سبع [وا]ربعين وسبعمائة Rev., within square, السلطان العادل شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر الياس شاه السلطان Pl. II. Æ 1·1, Wt. 167
18	751	Same: but margin, هذ[ه] الـ . . . . . سنة احد وخمسين وسبعـ . . . . Æ 1·05, Wt. 165
19	Fírózábád	Same: but margin, السكة [فى] البلد[ة] فيروزاباد سنة . . . . . . Æ 1·05, Wt. 168

Æ No.	Mint : Date.	
20, 21	Firózábád 754	Same: but obv. area within circle, and ناصر inserted * a الخلافة; and margin, هذ[ه] الفضة السكة فى البلد[ة] فيروزاباد سنة [ا]ربع خمسين سبعمائة Rev., within circle. Pl. II. Æ 1·0, Wt Æ 1·0, Wt
22	Firózábád 758	Same as 20: but margin, ب هذه السكة بحضرة فيروزاباد سنة ثمان وخمسين وسبعمائة Pl. II. Æ 1·2, Wt
23	Sonárgáon 753	Same as 17: but obv. area within circle; and rev. margin ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة جلال سنارگانو سنة ثلاثة وخمسين وسبعمائة Pl. II. Æ 1·0, Wt
24	Sonárgáon 754	Same as 23: but اربع Æ 1·0, Wt
25, 26	Sonárgáon 757	Same as 23: but سبع Rev., within double square. Æ 1·05, Wt Æ 1·05, Wt

* It is clearly omitted merely by carelessness on the preceding coins

XXX.—SIKANDAR SHÁH I.

A.H. 759—792 = A.D. 1358—1389.

SILVER.

Æ

No. | Mint: Date.

A.

27 | Fírózábád 759 | Obv. Area, within circle,

المجاهد
فى سبيل
الرحمن

Margin, هذه الفضة ..... فيروزاباد سنة تسع وخمسين سبعماية

Rev., within circle, شاه سكندر
ابن الياس شاه
السلطان

Pl. II. Æ 1·05, Wt. 164

28 | Fírózábád 763 | Same: but margin, ... فيروزاباد سنة ثلاثة ستين سبعماية

Æ 1·05

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
		B.
29	Sonárgáon 760	Obv. Area, within circle, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين Margin, ب هذه السكة بحضرة جلال سنارگانو سنة ستين وسبعمائة Rev., within circle, المجاهد فى سبيل الرحمن شاه سكندر ابن الياس شاه السلطا]ن Pl. II. Æ ·1, Wt.
30	Mu'azza mábád 7xx	Same as 29: but margin, رب هذه السكة [فى] اقليم معظماباد .....ين وسبعمائة Æ 1·1, Wt.
		C.
31	764?	Obv. Area, within circle, الناصر لدين الله القاهر على الله Margin, ضرب ..... سنة اربع (؟) وستين سبعمائة

AR No.	Mint: Date.	
		Rev. ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه السلطان ابن السلطان AR ·95, Wt. 166
		D.
32	Fírózábád 771	Obv. Area, within circle, يمين خلافة الله ناصر امير المومنين خلد الله خلافته Margin, ... بحضرة فيروزاباد سنة احدى وسبعين وسبعما[ئة] Rev. الامام الاعظم ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان Pl. II. AR 1·05, Wt. 166
33	Fírózábád [7]x2	Same as 32: but margin, ... هذه السكة بحضرة [فير]وزاباد سنة اثنى ..... I.O.C. AR 1·15
34	$7\frac{6}{8}6$	Same as 32: but in margin, ... هذه السكة بحضرة فيروزاباد سنة ستة و ..... AR 1·15
35, 36		Similar: but dates obliterated. AR 1·1 AR 1·5

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	E.
37	Fírózábád 780	Obv. Area, within eightfoil, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام و المسلمين خلدت خلافته Margin, ضرب هذه السكة المباركة فى بلدة المحروسة فيروزاباد سنة ثمانين وسب . . . . . Rev. Area, within circle, الواثق بتائيد الرحمن ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان Margin, الامام (ابو بكر) الاعظم (عمر) والخليفة (عثمان) المعظم (على) Pl. II. Æ 1·2, Wt. :
38, 39	Fírózábád 783	Same as 37: but date in obv. margin, سنة ثلاثة وثمانين وسبعماية Æ 1·2 Æ 1·2
40	Fírózábád 784	Same: but date اربع Æ 1·2

℞ No.	Mint : Date.	
41, 42	Fírózábád 785	Same: but year خمس ℞ 1·2 ℞ 1·25
43	Fírózábád 786	Same: but year ست ℞ 1·25

F.

44	Shahr-i-Nau 782	Obv. Area, within ornamented lozenge, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين خلدت خلافته Margin, in segments, ... | المباركة فى | شهرنو سنة اثنى | وثمانين وسـ.....
		Rev. Area, within octagon, سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان Margin, الرحمن ابو (عمر) بتائيد (ابو بكر) الواثق (على) المجاهد | (عثمان) ℞ 1·25, Wt. 166
45	Shahr-i-Nau 783	Same as 44: but obv. area arranged in four lines; and margin, ضرب ..... | فى عرصة شهر نو | ... ثلاث وثمانين | وسبعمابة Pl. II. ℞ 1·2, Wt. 166

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	G.
46	Satgáon 783	Obv. Area, within sixfoil,

يمين

خليفة الله ناصر امير

المومنين خلد الله

خلافته

Margin, in segments,

ضر[ب] ه[ذه] | . . . . . | فى عرصة | ستكانو سنة

| ثلاث وثمانين | وسبعمائة

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

سكندر شاه

ابن الياس شاه

السلطان

الامام (ابو بكر) العا . . (عمر) العا . . Margin,

(عثمان) المجاهد (على)

Pl. II. Æ 1·1, Wt. 165

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	H.
47	Fírózábád 783	Obv. Area, within hexagon, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين غـــوث الاســـلام و المسلمين خلد ملكه Margin, in segments, ضرب هذه | السكة المباركة | فى بلدة | فيروزاباد سنة | ثلاث وثمانين | وسبعمائة Rev. Area, within circle, ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شـــاه السلـــطـــان Margin, الامام (ابو بكر) الاعظم (عمر) الواثق (عثمان) بتائيد الرحمن (على) Pl. II. Æ 1·25, Wt. 166
48	„ 784	Same as 46: but اربع Æ 1·1
49	„ 785	Same: but خمس Æ 1·2
50	„ 786	Same: but ست Æ 1·2
51	„ 788 ?	Same: but ثمان (?) Æ 1·1

XXXI.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN A'ZAM SHÁH.

A.H. 792*—799 = A.D. 1389—1396.

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No.	Mint : Date.	SILVER.
52	Jannatá-bád 790	Obv. Area, within circle, ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين يمين امير المومنين Margin, . . [ج]نتاباد سنة تسعين سبعما . . .. ضرب هـ Rev. Area, within square, المويد بتائيد الرحمن غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر اعظم شاه السلطان Margin, in segments outside square, . . . | . . . . . عمر | . . . . . Æ 1·1, Wt. 16
53	Jannatá-bád 790	Same : but جنة اباد ; and على | عثمان legible in rev. margin. Pl. III. Æ 1·1, Wt. 16

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* See *Introduction* on the difficulties presented by the dates.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	
54	Mu'azzam-ábád 7[9]7	Same: but و of obv. area in second line, and obv. margin ضرب هذه الدينار (*sic*) حضرت معظم‌اباد سنة سبعة . . . . . وسبعمـ . . . Obv. area enclosed in eightfoil; rev. area enclosed in square, with loops, in which ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | على Pl. III. AR 1·15, Wt. 165
55	,,	Similar: Obv. margin, ضرب هـذه . . . . . فى بلدة معظم‌اباد . . . Rev. margin, traces of names of the four Khalífahs. AR 1·2, Wt. 164
56		Similar to 55: but obv. margin obliterated. AR 1·1, Wt. 165
57	,, 799?	Similar to 52: but obv. area enclosed in eightfoil. Obv. margin, ضرب هذه . . . . . معظم‌اباد (؟) سنة تسع تسعين (؟) سبعمائة Pl. III. AR 1·0, Wt. 164

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
58		Same as 57: margins nearly obliterated. Æ ·95
59	Satgáon 790	Obv. Area, enclosed in quatrefoil, similar to 52. Margin, ضرب هذه السكة فى عرصة ستكانو سنة تسعين ..... Rev. with loops and Khalífahs' names, as 54. Æ 1·05
60	Fírózábád 794	Obv. Area, within circle, ناصر امير المومنين غـــوث الاســـلام والـــمـــسـلـــمـــين خـلـدت مـلـــكـه (الاسـ of الاسلام worked into an arabesque). Margin, ضرب هـذه السكة فى حضرة فيروزاباد سنـة اربع وتسعين وسبعما . . Rev. Area, within lozenge, غـــياث الـــدنـيـا والدين ابو المظـفر اعـــظـــمـــشـــاه السلطان Margin, in segments, السلطان | الاعظم | المويد بتائيد | الملك الرحمن Pl. III. Æ 1·15, Wt.

AR

No.	Mint: Date.	
61	Fírózábád 795	Similar : but خمس instead of اربع AR 1·15
62	,, 796	Similar : but ست instead of اربع AR 1·25, Wt. 165
63	796	Similar : but Rev. Area, غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر اعظمشاه ابن سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان AR 1·2
64	Satgáon 795	Similar to 60 : but فى عرصة ستكانو سنة خمس وتسعين وسبعما.. AR 1·2, Wt. 166

XXXII.—SAIF-AD-DÍN HAMZAH SHÁH.

A.H. 799—809 = A.D. 1396—1406.

SILVER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
65	Fírózábád	Obv. Area, within square, ناصر امير المومنين غـــوث الاســـلام والـــمـسـلـمـــين خـلـد مـلـــكـــه Margin, in segments, ضـ]رب هذ[ه] | السكة فى حضرت | فيروزاباد | ..... Rev. سيف الـدنـيـا والـــدين ابـو الـمـجاهـد حمزة شـاه بن اعظمشاه بن سـكـنـدر شـــاه بـــن الـيـاس شـــاه الـسـلـطـان Pl. III. Æ 1·25, Wt. 16
66	„ 799	Same: but margin, ضرب هذ[ه | السكة فى حضر] | ت فيروزاباد | سنة ٨٩٩ I. O. C. Æ 1·15, Wt. 14

HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

XXXIV.—SHIHÁB-AD-DÍN BÁYAZÍD.

A.H. 812—817 = A.D. 1409—1414.

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SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
67	Fírózábád 816	Obv. Area, within circle, ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين خلد ملكه
		Margin, ... فيروزاباد سنة خمس عشر .....
		Rev., within circle, المويد بتائيد الرحمن شهاب الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بايزيد شاه السلطان

Pl. III. I. O. C. Æ 1·2, Wt. 161

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
68	816	Obv. Area, within looped octagon, similar, omitting خلد ملكه.
		Margin, in segments,
		٨١٦ | فى | .... | ... | .... | ... | ..... | ....
		Rev., within border of many foils,
		المويد
		بتائيد الرحمن
		شهاب الدنيا و
		الدين ابو المظفر
		بايزيد شاه
		السلطان
		Pl. III. Æ 1·2, Wt. 145
69	81*x*	Same as 68: but margin,
		٨١*x* | ... | اد... | .. | فير.. | حضر[ت] | فى ضرب
		I. O. C. Æ 1·2, Wt. 156
70		Same: margin obliterated, except ضرب
		Æ 1·25
71		Obv. same: margin obliterated.
		Rev. شهاب
		الدنيا والدين
		ابو المظفر بايزيد
		شاه السلطان
		خلد ملكه
		I. O. C. Æ 1·25

XXXV.—JALÁL-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD.

A.H. 817—834 = A.D. 1414—1430.

TYPE I.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	A.
72	Fírózábád 819	Obv. Area, within quatrefoil, ناصر الاســـلام والمسلمين خلد ملكه Margin, in segments, ضرب هذه | . . . . . | فير . ز . | باد سنة ٨١٩ Rev., within border of many foils, جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شـــاه السلطان Æ 1·25, Wt. 164
73	" 823 or 4	Same: but margin, ضرب هذه | السكة فى | فيروزاباد | سنة ٨٢٣٠ (٠٣ or ٣) Æ 1·2

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
74	Fírózábád	Same : margin as 73, but date obliterated. ıı after فی Æ 1·25
75	„	Same : margin as 73, but only partly legible. Æ 1·15
		B.
76	834	Obv. Area, within square, ناصر امیر المومنین غـــوث الاسلام والـــمسلـــمین خلد ملـــکـــه Margin, in segments, ضرب ه[ذه] | ..... | ..... | ۸۳۴ Rev. as 72. Æ 1·15
77	Chát-gáon	Same as 76 : but margin, ... | ..... | چتکانون | ..... Pl. III. Æ 1·25, Wt. 16

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No.	Mint: Date.	
		C.
78	Fírózábád	Obv. Area, within circle, ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين خلد ملكه Margin, ... (؟) ضرب هذه السكة فى حضرة فيروزاباد Rev. as 72. I. O. C. Æ 1·2
		D.
79		Obv. Area, within eightfoil, as 76, partly obliterated. Margin, in segments, obliterated. Rev., within border of many foils, السلطان العادل جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان I. O. C. Æ 1·2
		E.
80		Obv. Area, within square, ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين خلد ملكه Margin, in segments, obliterated. Rev. as 72, but third and fourth lines put together. Æ 1·25 I. O. C. Æ 1·2

TYPE II.

(*Tughra coinage.*)

AV

No.	Mint: Date.	GOLD.
81		Obv., in tughra form, السلطان الاعظم (؟)
		Rev., in tughra form,
		جلا]ل الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه ا[لسلطا]ن
		PL. IV. AV 1·0, Wt.

AR

		SILVER.
82	Fírózábád 827	Obv. Area, within circle,
		لا الـــه الا
		الله محمد
		رســول الله
		Margin, زاباد فى سنة ٨٢٧ .....
		Rev., in tughra form,
		جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر مح[مد] شاه السلطان
		AR 1·25, Wt. 1
83	Rhotas-púr 827	Same as 82:
		but margin, ضرب هذه السكة فى روتصپور فى سنة ٨٢٧
		PL. IV. AR

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
84, 85	Chát-gáon*	Obv. as 82 : but margin, ... ضرب هذه السكة فى عرصة چتكانو فى سنة Rev., in tughra form, المويد بتائيد الرحمن جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان Æ 1·2 Pl. IV. Æ 1·2
86, 87	,,	Obv., in tughra form, خليقة الله ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين Beneath, فى عرصة چتكانو Rev., in tughra form, جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان Æ 1·2 Pl. IV. Æ 1·25

* The initial letter of چتكانو is clearly ـ, and cannot be interpreted as the ـ of ستكانو. The date in ciphers, which some have discovered on the reverse of coins similar to 85 and 86 is really the beginning of the word جلال.

XXXVI.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN AHMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 834—846 = A.D. 1430—1442.

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No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
88	836	Obv. Area, within circle, لا الـــه الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin, ... فى سنة ٨٣٦ Rev., within border of many foils, السلطان الاعظم شمـــس الـــدنـــيـــا و الدين ابو المجاهد احمد شاه بن محمد شاه السلطان Pl. IV. Æ 1·15, Wt. 16
89		Obv., within circle, ناصر امير المومنين غـوث الاســـلام والمـــسلـــمـــين خلـــد ملـــكـــه Margin, ... ضرب هذه السكة فى عرصة Rev., within circle, المويد بتائيد الـــرحمن شمس الـــدنيا والدين ابو المظفـر احمد شـــاه بن محمد شـــاه السلطان I. O. C. Æ 1·

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH

(*RESTORED*).

XXXVIII.—BÁRBAK SHÁH.

A.H. 864—879 = A.D. 1459—1474.

AR

No. Mint: Date.

SILVER.

90 Jannat-ábád ? 873

Obv. Area, within circle,

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

خزانة ٨٧٣

Margin, على المر[تضى | عثمان العفان | عمر الفاروق | ابو بكر صديق, in retrograde order, divided by arabesque ornaments.

Rev. ضرب

السلطان الاعد[ل

الاعظم باربكشاه سلطان

ابن محمود شاه سلطان

خلد الله ملكه

جنتاباد (؟)

Pl. IV. Æ 1·2, Wt. 157

91 Obv. Same: but lowest line of area obscure.

Rev. Same: but lowest word obliterated.

Æ 1·1

XXXIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN YÚSUF SHÁH.

A.H. 879—886 = A.D. 1474—1481.

SILVER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.		
92	Sonár-gáon? 884	Obv.	لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله سنارگانو(؟) ٨٨٤
		Rev.	شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر يوسف شاه سلطان ابن باربكشاه سلطان ابن محمود شاه سلطان
			Pl. IV. Æ 95, Wt. 163
93		Same : but mint and date nearly obliterated (خزانة instead of سنارگانو?)	
			Æ 1·05

XLI.—JALÁL-AD-DÍN FATH SHÁH.

A.H. 886—892 = A.D. 1481—1486.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
94—96	Fathábád 886	Obv., within border of arabesques, جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحشاه سلطان Rev., within similar border, ابن محمود شاه السلطان الحسين شاهى فتحاباد ٨٨٦ Æ 1·0, Wt. 164 Pl. V. Æ 1·0 Æ 1·1
97		Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله . . . . . Rev. السلطان ا[بن السلطان جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحشاه السلطان ابن محم[ود شاه السلطان Pl. V. Æ 1·0

No.	Mint: Date.			
98		Obv.	السلطان ا]بن السلطان جلال الدنيا والدين ابو] المظفر	
		Rev.	فتحشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان	Æ 1·0

HABSHÍ KINGS.

XLIII.—SAIF-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 893—896=A.D. 1487—1490

SILVER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
99	893	Obv., within ornamented border, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانة ٨٩٣ Rev., within ornamented border, سيف الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه Pl. V. Æ 1·1, Wt. 165
100	Fathábád 893	Same: but فتحاباد ٨٩٣ Pl. V. Æ 1·1, Wt. 161
101	Mahmúdábád 895 ?	Same: but محموداباد ٨٩٤ ؟ Æ 1·1, Wt. 163
102		Same: mint and date illegible. Æ 1·2, Wt. 163

XLIV.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH II

A.H. 895—896 = A.D. 1489—1490.

Æ

No. | Mint: Date.

SILVER.

103, 104

Obv., within zigzag border,

المويد
بتائيد الرحمن
خليفة الله
بالحجت والبرهان

Rev., within border of many foils,

السلطان العادل
ناصر الدنيا والدين
ابو المجاهد محمود
شاه السلطان

Æ 1·1, Wt.
Pl. V. Æ 1·05

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* The pseudo-patronym Abu-l-Mujáhid identifies this Mahmúd as second of the name; for the first and third were styled Abu-l-Muzaffar.

XLV.—SHAMS-AD-DIN MUZAFFAR SHÁH.

A.H. 896—899 = A.D. 1490—1493.

AR No.	Mint : Date.	SILVER.
105	896	Obv. Area, within circle, لا الـــه الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانة ٨٩٢ (٢ for ٦) Margin, ابو بكر	عمر	عثمان	على divided by arabesques. Rev. شمس الدنيا والدين ابو النصر مظفر شاه السلطان خلد الله ملـــكه وسلطا]نه PL. V. I. O. C. AR 1·05, Wt. 141
.06	89x	Same : but unit of date obliterated. AR 1·1, Wt. 163
.07	896*	Same : but ٨٩٦ نة . . . . I. O. C. AR 1·0, Wt. 160

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* In a paper in the *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, xlii. 312, the late Sir E. C. Bailey describes and engraves a gold coin of this king, but fails to decipher the lowest line of the obv., which, however, is clearly legible in the cut as ٨٩٦ خزانة.

HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

XLVI.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN* HUSAIN SHÁH.

A.H. 899—925=A.D. 1493—1518.

N No.	Mint: Date.	GOLD.
108	899	Obv., within double eightfoil, surrounded by border of sma quatrefoils,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
خزانة ٨٩٩

Rev. السلطان
العادل الباذل
ولد سيد المرسلين
علاؤ الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر حسين شاه
السلطان خلد الله
ملكه وسلطانه

Pl. V. (Ringed.) N 1·05, Wt. 176

* The julús name is written on the coins either علاء without hemzeh, with hemzeh alone, ء. The hemzeh is written like a curved alif.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
109–112	Husain-ábád 899	Obv., within border, as 108, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله حسيناباد ٨٩٩ (fully pointed) Rev. as 108 Pl. V. Æ 1·1, Wt. 155 Æ 1·1, Wt. 164 Æ 1·15, Wt. 163 I. O. C. Æ 1·1
113, 114	Fathábád 899	Obv., within ornamented border, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله فتحاباد ٨٩٩ Rev., within ornamented border, علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه Æ 1·0, Wt. 163 Æ 1·05, Wt. 162
115	899	Obv. Same as 113 : mint illegible. Rev. علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطا]نه Æ 1·0, Wt. 159

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
116	899	Obv., within ornamented border, لا الـــه الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانة ٨٩٩ Rev. as 108. Pl. V. Æ 1·15, Wt. 165
117	[9]12	Obv. as 109, but different border, and last line خزا ٢ ا Rev. علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر شاه السلطان خلد ملكه وسلطانه Æ 1·1, Wt. 164
118		Obv. Area, within double wavy circle, لا الـــه الا الله محمد رســـول الله Margin, in ornamented border, ابو بكر ا . . . ا . . . . . ا على Rev. السلطان المويد . . . . با يمان الـــلـــه علاؤ الدينا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شـــاه السلطان . . . . Pl. V. Æ 1·1, Wt. 159

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
119, 120	Husain-ábád 89[9]	Obv., within ornamented border, السلطان العادل علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان Rev., within ornamented border, ابن سيد اشرف حسينى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه حسينابـاد ٨٩ (*sic*) Æ 1·2, Wt. 163 Æ 1·1
121	Husain-ábád [90]7	Same: but last line of rev. حسيناباد ٧ Æ 1·2, Wt. 158

N

GOLD.

122	919	Obv. ا]لسلطا[ن الفاتح للكامرو وكمته وجاجنكر واريسه ع]لاؤ الدنيا وال[دين [ابو المظفر] Rev. حسين شاه ال]سلطان بن سيد اشرف الحسينى خلد ملكه وسلطنـ[ه سنة ٩١٩ (*sic*)* Pl. VI. N ·85, Wt. 159

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* This peculiar monogram appears to be merely the result of writing ١ and ٩ in a single stroke, by connecting the bases.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
123–125	Fathábád 89[9]	Same as 122; but last two lines of rev., خلد الله ملكه [و]سلطانه فتحاباد ٨٩ (*sic*) Pl. VI. Æ ·9, Wt. 1 Pl. VI. Æ 1·05 Æ 1·1
126, 127	913	Same: but last line of rev. خلد ملكه ودامت سلطانه ٩١٣ Pl. VI. Æ 1·15, Wt. 1 Æ 1·15
128	Muhammadábád 917	Obv. same as 122, omitting ابو المظفر. Rev., within border of dots, ابو المظفر حسين شـــاه السلطـــان بـــن سيد اشرف حسينى خلد ملكه وسلطنه (*sic*) محمد ابـــاد ٩١٧ Pl. VI. Æ 1·15, Wt. 1
129, 130	Husainábád 919	Same: but ابن instead of بن, and last three lines of rev., خلد ملكه وسلطنته (؟) ســـنـــة ٩١٩ حسيناباد Æ 1·1, Wt. 1 Pl. VI. Æ 1·1, Wt. 1
131		Same: but mint and date obliterated Æ 1·15, Wt. 1

Æ No.	Mint: Date.		
132, 133		Obv.	السلطان العادل علاء الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر
		Rev.	حسين شاه سلطان بن سيد اشرف الحسينى خلد ملكه خزانة

I. O. C. Æ 1·0
Æ 1·2

XLVII.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN NASRAT SHÁH

A.H. 925—939 = A.D. 1518—1532.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
134–136	Husain-ábád 925	Obv., within ornamented border, السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسيناباد Rev., within ornamented border, نصرتشاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينى خلد ملكه خزازانة ٩٢٤ (*sic*) Pl. VI. Æ 1·05, W Æ 1·1 I. O. C. Æ 1·0
137	Nasrat-ábád 927	Obv., within dotted border, السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر Rev., within dotted border, نصرتشاه سلطان بن حسين شاه سلطان الحسينى خلد ملكه نصرتاباد ٩٢٧ Pl. VI. Æ ·9

Æ No.	Mint: Date.		
138–141	Fathábád 925	Obv.	السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحاباد ٨٩
		Rev.	نصرتشاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينى خلد ملكه دارالنصر ٩٦٤

Æ 1·05
Pl. VI. Æ 1·05
(Very coarse.) Æ ·95
" " Æ 1·05

142 Fathábád [93]3 Same as 138: but no mint on obv.; rev. ends

خلد الله ملكه
فتحاباد ٣ ///

I. O. C. Æ 1·0

143 Same as 138: but no mint on obv.; ناصر الدنيا والدين in one line, and lowest line of rev. obscure.

Æ 1·15

XLVIII.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 939 = A.D. 1532.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.		SILVER.
144	Nasrat-ábád?	Obv.	السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطان علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شا ه السلطان
		Rev.	بن نصرة شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه نصرتاباد ؟

Pl. VII. Æ 1·0, Wt. 1(

145	Nasrat-ábád?	Obv. Same, within dotted border; بن in first line.	
		Rev., within dotted border,	بن نصرة شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينى خلد] الله ملكه نصر[تا]باد ؟

Æ ·95

Æ No.	Mint : Date.		
146	Fathábád	Obv.	السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطـــان علاؤ الـــدنيا والـــدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه سلطـــان . . .
		Rev.	بن نصرة شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان ا[]حسينى خلد الله ملكه وسلطـــانه فـــتحاباد

I. O. C. Æ ·95

XLIX.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH III.

(Partial rule, A.H. 933—939=A.D. 1526—1532.)

A.H. 939—944=A.D. 1532—1537.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.		
147	Nasrat-ábád 933	Obv.	السلطان بن السلطان غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمود In centre, in a small circle, شاهی بدر
		Rev.	شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه ۹۳۳ نصرتاباد In centre, in small circle, شاهی بدر

Pl. VII. Æ 1·05, Wt. 166

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
148	933	Same: mint obliterated. Æ ·95
149	Muhammadábád 934	Same: but شاه transposed from beginning of rev. to end of obv.; inscription differently arranged, and mint and date, محمداباد ۹۳۴ Pl. VII. I. O. C. Æ 1·05
150, 151	Husainábád 939	Same: inscription differently arranged, and mint and date, حسیناباد ۹۳۹ Æ ·95 I. O. C. Æ 1·1

HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

L.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH GHÁZÍ.

A.H. 960—962 = A.D. 1552—1554.

SILVER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
152	Arakán 962	Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin, با بكر الصديق | عمر الخطاب | عثمان العفان | على [المرتضى Rev. Area, within square, محمد شاه غازى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه Margin, شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر سنة ٩٦٢ ضرب اركان

Pl. VII. Æ 1·3, Wt. 19

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
153, 154*		Obv. Same: but margin turned round.
		Rev. Area, within square,
		سلطان جلال الدين
		محمد شـــاه غازى
		خلد الله ملـــكـــه
		Margin obliterated.
		Pl. VII. Æ 1·2 Æ 1·1

* On the attribution of these coins to Muhammad and not to Jalál Sháh, see *Introduction*.

LI.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 962—968 = A.D. 1554—1560.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
155	965	Obv. Area, within square, لا الـــه الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin, in segments, ابا بكر صديـ[ـق] | عمر خطاب] | عثمان | على Rev. Area, within square, بهـــادر شـــاه ابـــن محـمد شـــاه غـــازى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه श्री बहादुर साही *Srí Vahádur Sáhi* Margin, غياث ✡ | الدنيا ٦٤[٩] | والدين | ابو المظفر Pl. VII. Æ 1·25, Wt. 1[illegible]
156	96*x*	Same: but [٩]٦*x* Æ 1·25
157	966	Same: but ٩٦٦ I. O. C. Æ 1·2
158	967	Same: but ٩٦٧ Æ 1·3
159		Same: but date obliterated. Æ 1·25

HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

LVI.—DÁÚD SHÁH.

A.H. 980—984=A.D. 1572—1576.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
160	Tándah	Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin, similar to 152, partly obliterated. Rev. Area, within square, داود شاه بن سليمان شاه كورانى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه श्री दाउद शही *Srí Dáud Ṣahí* Margin, at left, ضرب تانده | ..... | ..... | ابو المظفر at top. Pl. VII. Æ 1·25, Wt. 179
161, 162	Tándah	Similar: rev. margin illegible, except تانده. Æ 1· Æ 1·1

II. SIND.

GOVERNORS OF SIND.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Násir-ad-dín Kubáchah—		
	Multán, Sind, and Uchh . . .	600	1203
	to	625	1228
II.	Saif-ad-dín al-Hasan Karlagh—		
	Ghór and Ghazní	620	1223
	Sind	636	1238
III.	Násir-ad-dín Muhammad ibn al-Hasan Karlagh	637	1239
	to at least	658	1259

I.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN KUBÁCHAH.

A.H. 600—625=A.D. 1203—1228.

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Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
163, 164		Chohán Horseman; above, *Srí Hamirah.*	ناصر الدنيا والدين قباچه السلطان

Pl. VIII. Æ ·6
Æ ·6

II.—SAIF-AD-DÍN AL-HASAN KARLAGH.

A.H. 620—637=A.D. 1223—1239.

SILVER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
165	633	لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المستنصر بالله امير المومنين	Area, within circle, سيف الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر الحسن قرلغ Margin, الثالث من شوال سنة ثلث وثلثين ..... Pl. VIII. I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 169
166	634	”	” Margin, ... شهور سنة اربع وثلثين وستم .... I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 170
167	[63]4	”	” Margin, ضرب هذ درهم فى شهور سنة اربع و..... I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 170

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
168	634	Same as 165.	Same as 165. Margin, شهور .. .. سنة اربع وثلثين وستمائة.... I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 170
169	[63]6 ?	,,	,, Margin, ...درهم فى شهور سنة ست (؟)..... I. O. C. Æ 1·0, Wt. 170
170	6*xx*	,,	,, Margin, ...سين وستمائة ناصر امير ..... I. O. C. Æ 1·0, Wt. 170

III.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD IBN HASAN KARLAGH.

A.H. 637—658=A.D. 1239—1259.

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Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
171		ناصر الدنيا و الدين	محمد بن حسن قرلغ Pl. VIII. Æ ·6
172		,,	محمد بن حسن قرلغ Æ
173	Ghazní	× In centre, غزنة Around, ناصر الدنيا والدين	श्री मह Sri Maha- मद क mad Ka- रलुक raluk. Pl. VIII. Æ ·6
174*–178		In centre, Horse to right. Around, ناصر الدنيا والدين	,, Æ ·6 Æ ·6 Æ ·6 Pl. VIII. Æ ·6 Æ ·6

* On Nos. 175—177 मु for म in first line.

III. KASHMÍR.

KINGS OF KASHMÍR.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Shams Sháh Mír	735	1334
II.	Jamshíd	738	1337
III.	'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí Shér	740	1339
IV.	Shiháb-ad-dín	753	1352
V.	Kutb-ad-dín	772	1370
VI.	Sikandar Sháh	788	1386
VII.	Amír Khán 'Alí Sháh	813	1410
VIII.	Zain-al-'Ábidín	820	1417
IX.	Haidar Sháh Hájjí Khán	872	1467
X.	Hasan Sháh	874	1469
XI.	Muhammad Sháh	886	1481
XII.	Fath Sháh	888	1483
	Muhammad (2nd reign)	898	1492
	Fath Sháh (2nd reign)	919	1513
	Muhammad (3rd reign)	920	1514
	Fath Sháh (3rd reign)	923	1517
	Muhammad (4th reign)	926	1520
XIII.	Názak Sháh	934	1527
	Muhammad (5th reign)	937	1530
	Názak Sháh (2nd reign)	944	1537
XIV.	Mirza Haidar Doghlat (*Humayún's* governor)	948	1541
XV.	Ibráhím	960	1552
XVI.	Ismá'íl	963	1555
XVII.	Habíb	964	1556
XVIII.	Husain Sháh Chakk	970	1562
XIX.	Yúsuf Sháh Chakk	986	1578
	Akbar annexes Kashmír,	995	1586

I.—SHAMS SHÁH.

A.H. 735—738 = A.D. 1334—1337.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
179	Kashmír	Within lozenge, ضرب كشمير In segments outside, inscription illegible.	عظم شاه شمس الا السلطان Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt 91

VI.—SIKANDAR SHÁH.

A.H. 788—813=A.D. 1386—1410.

SILVER.

AR

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
180	Kashmír 792	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور | سنة اثنى | تسعين |	السلطان الاعظم سكـــندر شـاه Pl. VIII. AR ·65, Wt. 95

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ROUND.

Æ			
181	Kashmír 810	ضـــرب كشمير شهور عشر و.....	السلطان الا... سكـــندر شاه ... Æ ·75

* The copper pieces of Kashmír have generally a bar across the middle of the reverse, with a sort of knot or arabesque in its middle.

VIII.—ZAIN-AL-'ÁBIDÍN.

A.H. 820—872=A.D. 1417—1467.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
182	Kashmír 842	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور | سنة اث]نى | واربعين | وثمانمائة	السلطان الاعظم زيـن العابدين ٨٤٢ Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 96
183	84x	,,	,, Unit obliterated. Æ ·6, Wt. 94

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Round.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
184, 185	Kashmír 841	ضرب كشمير فى شهور سنة احدى واربعين وثمانماة	Same as 182. Without ciphers. Æ ·85 Æ ·9
186, 187	,, 851	,, but احدى وخمسين	,, With a bar and arabesque across the middle. Pl. VIII. Æ ·85 Æ ·85
188	Kashmír	Within quatrefoil, كشمير with a stroke through the middle of the word.	السلطا]ن زين العا بدين Æ ·8

IX.—HAIDAR SHÁH.

A.H. 872—874=A.D. 1467—1469.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
189	Kashmír 874	Within lozenge, ضرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور | سنة [ا]ربع | وسبعين | وثما[نمائة] (Read in alternate order.)	الـ]ـسلطان الاعظم شـــاه حـــيـــدر ٨٧٤ Pl. VIII. AR ·65, Wt. 95

COPPER.

ROUND.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
190	Kashmír 874	ضرب كش[مير فى شهور [سنة .... وســـبـــعـــيـــن وثمانمائة	السلطان الاعظم حـــيـــدر شـــاه ٨٧٤ Æ ·85

X.—HASAN SHÁH.

A.H. 874—886=A.D. 1469—1481.

SILVER.

Æ

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
191	Kashmír 876	Within lozenge, ضرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور	السلطان الاعظم حسن شاه ٨٧٦
		سنة . . . | وسبعين | وثمانماسه (The obscure segment doubtless contained the unit سنة ست.)	Pl. VIII. Æ 6, Wt.

COPPER.

Æ

ROUND.

192	[Kashmír] 876	ضرب [كشمير فى شهور ... ست وسبعين وثمانماية	السطان الاعظم حسنشاه with a bar, looped, acro middle.

Æ

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
193	Kashmír 87*x*	ضرب كشمير فـــى شهور سنة وسبعين	Same as 192. حسن شاه separate. Pl. VIII. Æ ·85
194	Kashmír	ضرب شـــهـــور	,, Æ ·7

XI.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 886–888, 898–919, 920–923, 926–934, 937–944
=A.D. 1481–83, 1492–1513, 1514–17, 1520–27, 1530–37

SILVER.

SQUARE.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
195	Kashmír 895	Within lozenge, ضرب كشمير Outside, | سنة خمس | ..... تسعين اوثمان[مائة (Read in alternate segments.)	عظم محمد شاه السلطان الا ٨٩x (?) Pl. VIII. AR ·65, Wt
196	Kashmír	Within square, ضرب كشمير Outside, inscr. illegible, except شهو[ر	شاه محمد غازى ناصر الدين AR ·6, Wt

COPPER.

ROUND.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.	Æ
197	Kashmír 898?	ضرب كشمير فى شهور سنة ثمان (؟) تسعين وثمانما[ئة	السلطان الاعظم محمد شاه	Æ ·9
198		ضرب ..... شهور ... تسع	,,	Æ ·8
199		..... ضرب فى شهور سنة	,, differently arranged.	Æ ·75
200		ضرب ... شهور	,,	Æ ·7
201	Kashmír	كشمير ضرب	,,	Æ ·7

XII.—FATH SHÁH.

A.H. 888—898, 919—920, 923—926.
= A.D. 1483—1492, 1513—1514, 1517—1520.

SILVER.

Æ

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
202	Kashmír 896	Within lozenge, ضرب كشمير Outside, .. شهور | سنة ست | وتسعين | وثما	فتح شاه عظم السلطان الا Pl. VIII. Æ ·7, Wt. 93

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Æ

ROUND.

203	" 89x	ضرب كشمير شهور سنة ا .. وتسعين وثمانمائة	السلطا[ن الا]عظم / فتح [شاه Pl. VIII. Æ ·75
204, 205	"	Similar; unit illegible.	" Æ ·8 Æ ·7

XIII.—NÁZAK SHÁH.

A.H. 934—937, 944—948.
=A.D. 1527—1530, 1537—1541.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
206	Kashmír *xx6*	Within lozenge, ضرب كشمير Around, فى شهور	عظم ناذك شاه السلطان [الا سنة ست ..... | .....

Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 96

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ROUND.

Æ

207	ضرب . . شهور سنة	عظ]م السلط[ان الا ناذك شاه

Pl. VIII. Æ ·7

HUMÁYÚN.

[MUGHAL EMPEROR.]

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
208	Kashmír 953?	Within square, ضرب كشمير Outside, شهور | ثلث (؟) | خمسين | وتسعمائة	السلطان الاعظم محمد همايو ن غازى Pl. VIII. Æ ·6, Wt.
209	"	" Unit illegible.	" Æ ·6, Wt.

ISLÁM SHÁH
[OF DEHLÍ].

SILVER.

Æ

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
210	Kashmír 957	Within square, ضرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور | سنة سب[ع] | خمسين | تسع مائة |	السلطان الاعظ[م اسلام شاه ٩٥٧ Pl. VIII. Æ ·6, Wt. 91

MAHMÚD SHÁH.

A.H. 961.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

211	Kashmír 961	Within square, ضرب كشمير Outside, [فى] شهـ[ـور] | سنة [احد]ى | وستين | تسعمائة	ا]لسلطان الاعظم محمود شاه ٩٦١ Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 94

XV.—IBRÁHÍM.

A.H. 960—963 = A.D. 1552—1555.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
212	Kashmír	Within lozenge, ضرب كشمير Outside, | .... | ... | فى شهور	عظيم ابراهيم شاه السلطان الا Pl. VIII. Æ ·6, Wt.

COPPER.

ROUND.

Æ			
213	"	ضرب كشمير	ال[سلطا]ن ابرا[ه]يم شا[ه Æ
214	"	ضرب كشمير فى ..... شهور	Æ

XVIII.—HUSAIN SHÁH CHAKK.

A.H. 970—986=A.D. 1562—1578.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
215	Kashmír 970	Within square, ٩٧٠ ضرب كشمير Outside, [فى] شهو | ر سنة | سبعين | [وتسعمائة]	پادشاه غازى حسين محمد نصر الدين PL. VIII. AR ·65, Wt. 94
216	Kashmír 972	" but ٩٧٢; and margin, | سنة اثنى | وتسعمائة |	نصر الدين محمد حسين پادشاه غازى AR ·65, Wt. 94

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
217	970	ضرب ..... هفتاد و نه صد سنة	..... حسي[ـن پ]ادشا[ه .... Æ ·85

MUHAMMAD 'ALÍ.

A.H. 980=A.D. 1572.

SILVER.

Æ

SQUARE.

No.	Mint : Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
218	Kashmír 980	Within square, ۹۸۰ ضرب کشمیر Outside, تاریخ | سنة | [نه] صد[و] | هشتار	پادشاه محمد علی ظهیر الدین Pl. VIII. Æ ·8, Wt.

XIX.—YÚSUF SHÁH CHAKK.

A.H. 986—995=A.D. 1578—1586.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

219, 220	Kashmír 987	Within square, ۹۸۷ ضرب کشمیر Outside, سنه نه | صد و | ... |	پادشاه غ[ازی محمد یوسف نصر الدین Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. I. O. C. Æ ·65, Wt.

AKBAR

[OF DEHLI].

SILVER.

SQUARE.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
221	Kashmír 987*	Same as 219. ٩٨٧ Outside, سنة نه | صد[و] | هفتاد	ادشـــاه غازى محـمـد اكبر جـلال الديـن Pl. VIII. AR ·65, Wt. 94
222	Kashmír 9]x4 ?	" No ciphers. Outside, شهو[ر] | سنة [اربـ]ع(؟) | و . . ـين | وتسعما . .	..... عظم محمد جلال الدين اكبر AR ·6, Wt. 94

* The marginal inscription reads 97x, and the 987 of the area was probably a later insertion in the die.

IV. JAUNPÚR.

KINGS OF JAUNPÚR.

(*KINGS OF THE EAST.*)

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Khwájah-i-Jahán, governor of Kanauj, Oudh, Karra, and Jaunpúr, assumes independence,	796	1394
II. Mubárak Sháh, his adopted son . . .	802	1399
III. Shams-ad-dín Ibráhím Sháh Sharkí . .	803	1400
IV. Mahmúd Sháh ibn Ibráhím . . .	844	1440
V. Muhammad Sháh ibn Mahmúd (joint-king with preceding)	861	1456
VI. Husain Sháh ibn Mahmúd . . .	863	1458
fled to Bengal,*	881	1476
died there . .	905	1500
Bárbak Sháh ibn Buhlól of Dehlí, appointed governor of Jaunpúr . .	892	1486
removed	899	1493

* His coins, however, run on to 909.

III.—IBRÁHÍM SHÁH.

A.H. 803—844=A.D. 1400—1440.

N No.	Mint	Date.	
			GOLD.
223		831?	Obv. Area, within circle, فى زمن الامـــام امـــيـــر المومنين ابو الفتح خلدت خلافتـه
			Margin, ضربت (*sic*) هذا الدينار فى سنة احدى وثلثين (؟) وثمانماة
			Rev. السلطان الاعـــظم شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه السلطـــانى خلدت مملكته
			Pl. IX. N. 85, Wt. 166
			COPPER.*
			FIRST SIZE.
Æ 224		820	*Obv.* الخليفة امير المومنين خلدت خلافـــتـه ٨٢٥ / *Rev.* ابراهيم شـــاه سلطانى خلدت مـــمـلـــكـــتـــه
			Æ ·75

* Three sizes of copper or billon coins of Jaunpúr may be roughly distinguished by size and thickness. The *first size* is about ·75 in. in diameter, and ·15 in. thick, and weighs about 144 grs.; the *second*, ·65×·10, wt. 70 grs.; and the *third*, which is of rare occurrence, ·5×·08, wt. 38 grs.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
225	821	Same as 224. ٨٢١	Same as 224.
226	825	,, ٨٢٤	,, Pl. IX.
227	826	,, ٨٢٦	,,
228	827	,, ٨٢٧	,,
229	828	,, ٨٢٨	,,
230	830	,, ٨٣٠	,,
231	833	,, ٨]٣٣	,,
232	834	,, ٨٣٤	,,

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.	
23[8]	836	Same as 224. ٨٣٦	Same as 224.	Æ ·75
234	837	,, ٨٣٧	,,	Æ ·7
235	840	,, ٨٤٠	,,	Æ ·7
236	843	,, ٨٤٣	,,	Æ ·7

SECOND SIZE.

237	819	خليفة ابو الفتح ٨١٩	ابراهيم شاه سلطانى	Æ ·65
238	820	,, ٨٢٠	,,	Pl. IX. Æ ·6
239	821	,, ٨٢١	,,	Æ ·6

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
240	822	Same as 237. ۸۲۲	Same as 237.
241	823	" ۸۲۳	"
242	824	" ۸۲۴	"
243	825	" ۸۲۵	"
244	826	" ۸۲۶	"
245	827	" ۸۲۷	"
246	828	" ۸۲۸	"
247	829	" ۸۲۹	"

H: Date.	Obv.	Rev.		
830	Same as 237.	Same as 237.		
	٨٣٥		Æ ·6	
831	"	"		
	٨٣١		Æ ·6	
832	"	"		
	٨٣٢		Æ ·6	
833	"	"		ضرب
	٨٣٣		Æ ·5	
				ضرب
834	"	"		Wt. 175
	٨٣٤		Æ ·5	
835	"	"		
	٨٣٥		Æ ·5	
				ا
				محمد
836	"	"		ضرب
	٨٣٦		Æ ·5	جـ[ـو]ز
				Pl. IX. Æ ·8
837	"			
	٨٣٧			

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
256	838	Same as 237. ٨٣٨	Same as 237.	Æ
257	839	" ٨٣٩	"	Æ
258	840	" ٨٤٠	"	Æ
259	841	" ٨٤١	"	Æ
260	842	" ٨٤٢	"	Æ
261	843	" ٨٤٣	"	Æ
		THIRD SIZE.		
262	803	" ٨٠٣	" Pl. IX.	Æ

IV.—MAHMÚD SHÁH.

A.H. 844—863=A.D. 1440—1458.

AV

No. | Mint: Date.

GOLD.

263 | 846 ?

Obv. Area, within circle,

فی زمن الامام
نائب امیر المومنین
ابو الفتح خلدت
خلافته

Margin, ضربت (*sic*) هذه الدنیار فی سنة ست (؟) اربعین وثمانمائة

Rev., ضرب السلطان سیف الدنیا والدین ابو المجاهد محمود بن ابرهیم

Pl. IX. AV ·95, Wt. 175

COPPER.

TYPE I.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ

		Obv.	*Rev.*
264	Jaunpúr 847	ا]لخلیفة امیر ا]لمومنین خلدت خ]لافته ۸۴۷	ابو . . . . . محمود خا. ضرب بحضرت جـ]ـو[نـ]ـپور

Pl. IX. Æ ·8

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
265	844	Same as 264. ٨٩٩	محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى خلد[ت مملكته Æ 7
266	845	,, ٨٩٤	,, Pl. IX. Æ 7
267	848	,, ٨٩٨	,, Æ 7
268	851	,, ٨٤١	,, Æ 7
269	852	,, ٨٤٢	,, Æ 7
270	853	,, ٨٤٣	,, Æ 7

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
271	853	Same as 264 : ٨٤٣	Same as 265.	Æ ·75
272	856	" ٨٤٦	"	Æ ·75

SECOND SIZE.

273	844	خليفة ابو الفتح ٨٤٤	محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى	Pl. IX. Æ ·6
274	845	" ٨٤٥	"	Æ ·6
275, 275*a*	846	" ٨٤٦	"	Æ ·6 Æ ·6
276	847	" ٨٤٧	"	Æ ·6
277	848	" ٨٤٨	"	Æ ·6

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
278	850	Same as 273 : ٨٤٥	Same as 273.
279	851	" ٨٤١	"
280	852	" ٨٤٢	"
281	853	" ٨٤٣	"
282	854	" ٨٤٤	"
283	859	" ٨]٤٩	"

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
284	861	Same as 273 : ٨٦١	Same as 273.	Æ ·6
285	857 ?	,, ٨٣٧ (?)	,,	Æ ·6

THIRD SIZE.

286	853	,, ٨٧٣	,,	Æ ·55
287	858	,, ٨٧٨	,,	Æ ·5

TYPE II.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
288	844	المومنين نائب امير ٨٤٤	In centre, within circle, [شاه محمود] Around, [ن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى ٥
289	845	" ٨٤٥	"
290	850	" ٨٥٠	"
291	851	" ٨٥١	"
292	852	" ٨٥٢	" Pl. IX.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
293	858	Same as 288 : but ٨ω٨	Same as 288.	Æ ·75
294	860	,,	,,	
		٨٦٥		Æ ·7

SECOND* SIZE.

295	849	بن ابراهیم شاه سلطانی٥ ٨٤٩	Same as 288.	Pl. IX. Æ ·6

* Somewhat cut down: anomalous weight, 53 grs.

V.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

(*JOINT-KING WITH MAHMÚD.*)

A.H. 861—863=A.D. 1456—1458.

COPPER.

Æ

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
296	862	الخليفة امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٦٢	محمد شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى Pl. IX.
297	861	المومنين نائب امير ٨٦١	Within circle, شاه محمد Around, محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى Pl. IX.
298	862	” ٨٦٢	”
299	863	” ٨٦٣	”

SECOND SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
300	861	خليفة ابو الفتح ٨٦١	محمد شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى	Æ ·6
301, 302	862	,, ٨٦٢	,,	Pl. IX. Æ ·6 Æ ·6

VI.—HUSAIN SHÁH.

A.H. 863—881=A.D. 1458—1476.

COPPER.

TYPE I.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.	
303	865	الخليفة امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٦٤	حسين شا[ه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى خلدت مملكته	Æ
304	868	,, ٨٢٨	,, Pl. IX.	Æ
305	869	,, ٨٢٩	,, 	Æ 7
306	870	,, ٨٧٥	,, 	Æ 7

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
307	872	Same as 303.	Same as 303.	
		٨]٧٢		Æ ·7
308	874	,,	,,	
		٨٧٩		Æ ·7
309	877	,,	,,	
		٨٧٧		Æ ·7
310	879	,,	,,	
		٨٧٩		Æ ·8
311	881	,,	,,	
		٨٨١		Æ ·75
312	883	,,	,,	
		٨٨٣		Æ ·8

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
313	886	Same as 303. ٨٨٦	Same as 303.
314	887	,, ٨٨٧	,,
315	889	,, ٨٨٩	,,
316	896	,, ٨٩٦	,,
317	897	,, ٨٩٧	,,
318	899	,, ٨٩٩	,,

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
319	900	Same as 303. ٩٠٠	Same as 303.	Æ ·75
320	901	,, ٩٠١	,,	Æ ·75
321	903	,, ٩٠٣	,,	Æ ·75
322	904	,, ٩٠٤	,,	Æ ·7
323	905	,, ٩٠٥	,,	Æ ·75
324	906	,, ٩٠٦	,,	Æ ·75
325	909	,, ٩٠٩	,,	Æ ·7

SECOND SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.	
326	863	خليفة ابو الفتح ٨٦٣	حسين شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى	Æ ٦
327	864	,, ٨٦٤	,, Pl. IX.	Æ ٦
328	865	,, ٨٦٤	,,	Æ ٦
329	866	,, ٨٦٦	,,	Æ ٦
330	867	,, ٨٦٧	,,	Æ ٦

Æ No.	Mint: Date	Obv.	Rev.	
331	868	Same as 326. ʌ٦ʌ	Same as 326.	Æ ·65
332	884	,, ʌʌ٩٣	,,	Æ ·65
333	885	,, ʌʌɛ	,,	Æ ·65
334	887	,, ʌʌv	,,	Æ ·65

THIRD SIZE.

335	86*x*	,, ʌ٦٤	,,	Pl. IX. Æ

TYPE II.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
336	864	المومنين *نائب امير ٨]٦٩	In centre, within circle, شاه حسين Around, inscription illegible. Pl. IX. Æ 1
337	869	,, ٨٦٩	In centre, as 336. Around, ن محم[ود شاه بن ابرا]هيم شاه سلطانى Pl. IX. Æ 1
338	87x	,, ٨٧٢	,, Æ ·
339	885	,, ٨٨٤	,, Æ ·

* نائب is generally written thus ئاب on Jaunpúr coins. The curve line represents hamzah ء.

TYPE III.

SECOND SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
340	*x*	الخليفة ا]مير المومنين خ]ل[د]ت [خ]لاف[ته	Similar to Type I., but only partly legible.

Pl. IX. Æ ·65

BÁRBAK SHÁH IBN BUHLÓL.

Governor of Jaunpúr, A.H. 892—899 = A.D. 1486—1493.

COPPER.

SECOND* SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.	
341	[Jau]n-púr ? 892 ?	ا]لموم[نین امیر نائب شهر نپ[ور ٧٩٢ ? ...	Within circle, باربکشاه سلطان Around, inscription illegible.	Æ ·8
342	[Jau]n-púr ? 898	شهر نپور ٧٩٨	,,	Pl. IX. Æ ·8
343	Jaunpúr	,, شهر جونپ[ور Date obscure.	,,	Æ ·8

* The weight of Bárbak's coins, 112, 112, and 120 grs., does not agree with the Jaunpúr standard, nor with the similar standard of contemporary Dehlí coins.

V. MÁLWAH.

KINGS OF MÁLWAH.

I.—GHÓRÍS.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Diláwar Khán Ghórí assumes title of Sháh,	804	1401
II.	Húshang (Alp Khán)	808	1405
III.	Muhammad Ghazní Khán	838	1434

II.—KHALJÍS.

IV.	Mahmúd Sháh I. Khaljí	839	1435
V.	Ghiyás Sháh Khaljí	880	1475
VI.	Násir Sháh Khaljí	906	1500
VII.	Mahmúd II.	916	1510
	Málwah annexed by Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát,	937	1530
	„ „ Akbar,	977	1569

II.—HÚSHANG GHÓRÍ.

A.H. 808—838 = A.D. 1405—1434.

COPPER.

SECOND SIZE.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
344–346	Shádí-ábád [Mándú]	دار الملك شادی‌اباد	هوشنگشاه السلطان

Pl. X. Æ ·6
Æ ·55
Æ ·65

* The sizes are distinguished on the same principle as those of Jaunpúr: see note, p. 89.

IV.—MAHMÚD SHÁH I.

A.H. 839—880=A.D. 1435—1475.

COPPER.

SQUARE.

Æ

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
347	856	ا]لسلطان الحليم الكريم علا الدنيا والدين ٨٤٦	Within double square, ابو المظفر خلجى محمود شاه In segments outside, ... | ..... | .... | سكة Pl. X. Æ ·8
348	870	,, ٨]٧٥	,, Segments obliterated. Æ ·8

ROUND.

FIRST SIZE.

349	848	ا]لخليفة [امير ا]لمومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٤٨	ابو المظفر محمود شاه ضرب بحضرت . . . . . . Æ ·75

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
350	856	Same as 349. ٨٤٦	Same as 349.	Pl. X. Æ ·75
351		,, Date obscure.	,,	Æ ·75
		Second Size.		
352	Shádí-ábád	دار الملك شادی‌اباد	ابو المظفر خلجی محمود شاه	Æ ·7
353, 354	,,	,,	,,	Pl. X. Æ ·6 Æ ·6
		Third Size.		
355	,,	,,	,,	Æ ·55

V.—GHIYÁS SHÁH.

A.H. 880—906=A.D. 1475—1500.

GOLD.

SQUARE.

N No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
356, 357	880	الواثق بالملك الملتجى ابو الفتح غياث شاه Above, star.	بن محمود شاه السلطان الخلجى خلد ملكه ٨٨٠ N ·85, Wt. 167 Pl. X. N ·8, Wt. 170
358	881	,,	,, ٨١[٨ N ·7, Wt. 207
359	883	,, Above, swastika.	,, ٨٨٣ N ·9, Wt. 171
360	884	,, Above, ornament.	,, ٨٨٤ (Arranged, (١)لخلجى | [١]لسلطان خلد | N ·7, Wt. 167
361		,, Above,	,, No date. I. O. C. N ·75, Wt. 164

SILVER.

SQUARE.

First Size.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
362	898	Same as 356. Above, ✿	Same as 360: ٨٩٨ Pl. X. Æ ·7, Wt. 84
363	899	,,	,, ٨٩٩ Æ ·75, Wt. 84

Second Size.

364	899 or 894	,, Above, star.	,, ٩٩ or ٩٩ Æ ·65, Wt. 77

Third Size.

365		غياث شاه خلجى بن محمود شاه	ملك كلمرته (؟) . Pl. X. Æ ·55, Wt. 43

COPPER.

SQUARE.

First Size.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
366	884	ال]سلطا[ن بـــــن ال]سلطان سنة ٨[٨ ٥ Ornament,	غياث شاه الخلجى بن محمود شاه Æ ·65
367	890	" ٨٩٥ Ornament,	" Æ ·65
368	895	" ٨٩٤ Ornament, star.	" Ornament, star. Pl. X. Æ ·7
369	902	" ٩٠٢ Ornament,	" No ornament. Æ ·7
370	904	" ٩٠٥	" Æ ·7

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
371	904	Same as 366. ٩٠٤ Ornament, ۵	Same as 366. Ornament, ✲	Æ ·65
372	90*x*	,, ٩٠*x* Ornament, ⌘	,, No ornament.	Æ ·7
373	*x*	,, Date obliterated. Ornament, ❁	,,	Æ ·7

SECOND* SIZE.

374		السلطان بن السلطان Ornament, star.	غياث خلجى شاه Ornament, star.	Æ ·65

* Weight 70 grs.

VI. NÁSIR SHÁH.

A.H. 906—916 = A.D. 1500—1510.

GOLD.

SQUARE.

N No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
375	907	الواثق بالصمد ا]لمرتكى ابو المظفر ناصر شاه Ornament, star.	بن غياث شاه الخلجى السلطان خلد ملكه ٩٠٧ I. O. C. N ·75, Wt. 170
376	"	"	" N ·75, Wt. 170
377	910	"	" ٩١٠ Pl. X. N ·7, Wt. 169

COPPER.

SQUARE.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
378	906	السلطان بن السلطان ٩٠٦ Ornament, star.	ناصر شاه الخلجى بن غياث شاه (Last line *reversed.*) Ornament, interwoven with ى of الخلجى Æ ·75
379	907	,, ٩٠٧ *over 2nd* السلطان	,, (Last line not reversed.) Æ ·7
380	908	,, ٩٠٨	,, Æ ·7
381	909	,, ٩٠٩	,, Æ ·75

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
382	910	Same as 378. ९१०	Same as 378.	Pl. X Æ ·7
383	910	,, ९१० Ornament, ⊠	,,	Æ ·75
384	911	,, ११९	,,	Æ ·7
385	912	,, ९१२ Ornament, ⊠	,,	Æ ·7
386, 387	915	,, ९१६ Ornament, ⊠	,,	Æ ·75 Æ ·75

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
388	*x*	Same as 378. Date obscure. Ornament, ⌂	Same as 378. No ornament.	Æ ·7

SECOND* SIZE.

389, 390		,,	,,	
		No date.	but خلجى	
		Ornament, star.		Æ ·55 Æ ·55

* The thickness of nos. 389 and 390 balances the small diameter; and the weights, 84 grs. and 78 grs. correspond to the second size.

VII.—MAHMÚD SHÁH II.

A.H. 916—937=A.D. 1510—1530.

COPPER.

SQUARE.

First Size.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
391	917	السلطان بن ٩١٧ ا]لسلطا[ن Ornament, ۵	محمود شاه الخلجى بن ناصر شاه با HH Ornament, ⁘ Æ ·7
392	921	” ٩٦١ Ornament, ⁑	” Omitting با and rose. HH Æ ·7
393	922	” ٩٢٢	” Æ ·6

Æ

No.	Mint : Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
394	923	Same as 391. ٩٢٣	Same as 392. Ornament, swastika. Æ ·65
395	924	,, ٩٢٤ Ornaments, ⌂ and ⚵	,, Ornament uncertain. Æ ·7
396	926	,, ٩٢٦ Ornament, ⌂	,, No ornament. Æ ·7
397	927	Ornaments, φ and ⚵ ٩٢٧	,, Æ ·65
398	928	,, ٩٢٨	,, Æ ·65
399	930	,, ٩٣٠ Ornaments, × and ⚵	,, Pl. X. Æ ·7

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
400	931	Same as 391. Ornaments, × and ✠ ٩٦١	Same as 391.	Æ ·65
401	931	,, ٩٦١	,,	Æ ·65
402	93*x*	,, ٩٦ Ornaments, ✡ and ✠	,,	Æ ·65
403*		,, Date obliterated. Ornament, ⌂	,,	Æ ·6
404*		,, Date obliterated.	,, Ornament, swastika.	Æ ·6

* Nos. 403 and 404, though small, are very thick, and have the same weight as the larger coins preceding them.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	SECOND* SIZE. *Obv.*	*Rev.*
405		Similar to 391. No date. Ornament,	Similar to 392, but خلجى instead of الخلجى Ornament, PL. X. Æ ·55
406		,, Ornaments,	,, Æ ·55
407		,, Ornament,	محمود شاه خلجى بسن . . . . . . Ornament, Æ ·5

* Though of small diameter, these three coins are so thick that they attain the normal weight of the second size, 72 grs.

VI. GUJARÁT.

KINGS OF GUJARÁT.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Muzaffar Sháh I. assumes independence .	799	1396
II.	Ahmad Sháh I.	814	1411
III.	Muhammad Karím Sháh	846	1443
IV.	Kutb-ad-dín	855	1451
V.	Dáúd Sháh	863	1458
VI.	Mahmúd Sháh I. Baikarah	863	1458
VII.	Muzaffar Sháh II. , ...	917	1511
VIII.	Sikandar Sháh	932	1525
IX.	Násir Khán Mahmúd II. . . .	932	1525
X.	Bahádur Sháh	932	1526
XI.	Mírán Muhammad Sháh Fárúkí (of Kandaish) , ...	943	1536
XII.	Mahmúd Sháh III. ibn Latíf . . .	944	1537
XIII.	Ahmad Sháh II.	961	1553
XIV.	Muzaffar Sháh III. Habíb	969	1561
	Submits to Akbar. . . .	980	1572
	Gujarát a Mughal province.	991	1583

II.—AHMAD SHÁH I.

A.H. 814—846 = A.D. 1411—1443.

COPPER.

Æ

First Size.

No.	Mint : Date	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
408	839	السلطان [ا]لاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ٨٣٩	Within square, السلطان احمد شاه Margin illegible. Æ ·8
409	842	” ٨٤٢	” Pl. XI. Æ ·75
410	844	٨]٤٤	” Æ ·8
411, 412		الدنيا ناصر والدين	” Ornament, ♡ Æ ·65* Æ ·65

* Nos. 411 and 412, though their diameter is that of the second size, are very thick, and weigh respectively 134 and 127 grs.

SECOND SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
413	845	Same as 411. ٨٩٤	Same as 408. PL. XI. Æ ·65
414, 415		,, No date.	,, PL. XI. Æ ·5* Æ ·5

III.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD KARÍM SHÁH.

A.H. 846—855=A.D. 1443—1451.

COPPER.

ROUND.

416, 417	مهر وماه باد گردون قرص [تا بـ]دار الضرب	شاه باد غياث الدين محمد سكة سلطان Traces of date beneath. PL. XI. Æ 85 Æ ·85

* In spite of their smallness, nos. 414 and 415 have the normal weight of the second size, 70 grs.

VI.—MAHMÚD SHÁH I.

A.H. 863—917=A.D. 1458—1511.

COPPER.

Large* Size.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
418	886	Within square, السلطـــان محمود شاه Margin, ا[بن شاه] | اعظم | مظفر |	ال[سلطان [ا]لاعظم نـــاصر الدنيا و الدين ٨٨٦ Æ ·75
419–421	887	,,	,, ٨٨٧ Æ ·85 Æ ·75 Æ ·75
422	888	,,	,, ٨٨٨ Æ ·75
423	909	,,	الـــدنيا و نـــاصـــر الدين ٩]٥٩ . . . . Æ ·75

Second Size.

424	xx9	,,	,, ٩ Æ ·5†

* The weight of these coins (220 grs.) is so much above that of the ordinary first size that a new class must be distinguished.

† Here the tendency noted in the preceding page, to reduce the diameter and increase the thickness, results in the weight of 67 grs.

VII.—MUZAFFAR SHÁH II.

A.H. 917—932=A.D. 1511—1525.

GOLD.

N No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
425	920	ا]لمويد بتاييد الرحمن شـــــــمـــــــس ا]لـدنيا و الدين ابو [النصر]	لسلطان (*sic*) بن محمود شاه مـظـفـر شـــاه ٩٢٥ Pl. XI. N ·75, Wt.
426	929	,, Differently arranged.	,, ٩٢٩ Differently arranged; an السلطان I. O. C. N ·75, Wt. 1

X.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 932—943=A.D. 1526—1536.

COPPER.

First * Size.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
427	940	ق]طب [ا]لدين ابو الفضل ٩٤٥ Ornaments, ✿, +	بهادر شاه بن مظفر شاه السلطان

Æ ·65

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* In spite of the narrow diameter, the weight of this coin, 146 grs., assigns it to the *first* size.

XII.—MAHMÚD SHÁH III.

A.H. 944—961=A.D. 1537—1553.

GOLD.

N No.	Mint : Date.	Obv.	Rev.
428	946	الواثق بالله المنان ابو الفتح ناصر الدنيا والدين	Within double square, السلطان محمود شاه بن لطيف شاه In lowest segment,* ٩٤٦ Pl. XI. I. O. C. N ·8, Wt. :
429	947	"	" ٩٤٧ I. O. C. N ·8, Wt. :
430	949	"	" ٩٤٩ I. O. C. N ·75, Wt. 1
431	950	"	" but ٩٤٥ above محمود i stead of outside square. I. O. C. N ·8, Wt. 1

* On these coins the cipher for 4 has the ordinary form of modern typ ٤, instead of the more ancient ٤.

N No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
432	956	Same as 428.	Same as 428: but ٩٥٦ in lowest segment. I. O. C. N ·75, Wt. 185
433	960	"	" but ٩٦٥ above محمود I. O. C. N ·8, Wt. 185

SILVER.

First Size.

Æ			
434		الدنيا [وا]لد[ين ناصر ا]بو [ا]لف[تح السمنان الواثق بالله	ا]لسلطان لطيف شاه محمود شاه بن Pl. XI. Æ ·7, Wt. 112

XIII.—AHMAD SHÁH II.

A.H. 961—969=A.D. 1553—1561.

COPPER.

First Size.

Æ No.	Mint : Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
435, 436		قطب الدنيا والدين ابو المـ[ـظفر	السلطان احمد شاه	Æ Æ

MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

PRETENDER (?)

A.H. 963 = A.D. 1555.

COPPER.

First Size.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
437	963	السلطان محمد شاه ابو [ا]لمظفر خلد الله ملكه	ضرب فى شهور؟ سنة ٩٦٣ . . . ق . . Several ornaments. Pl. XI. Æ ·75
438	"	"	" Æ ·7

SQUARE.

439		"	" Date obliterated. Æ ·6

XIV.—MUZAFFAR SHÁH III.

A.H. 969—980=A.D. 1561—1572.

SILVER.

First Size.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
440		ا[لموید بتایید الرحمن شـــس الدنیا والدین ابو	Within border, السلطان مظفر شاه خلد الله ملکه Pl. XI. AR ·75, Wt.

Second Size.

441	977	"	السلطان ٩٧٧ مظفر شاه AR ·65, W
442	978	"	" ٩٧٨ AR ·65, W
443	979	"	" ٩٧٩ Traces of marginal insc وسلطانه Pl. XI. AR·6, W
444	980	"	" ٩٨٥ AR ·65, W

COPPER.

First Size.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
445	977	٩٧٧ مظفر شاه Margin obscure.	Same as 440; Partly obliterated.	Æ ·65
446	Shádí-ábád ? 971	٩٧١ شاه مظفر Traces of margin.	ضرب ماه مهر شاديباد (؟)	Æ ·65
447, 448	Mustaf-ábád ? 971	,,	ضرب . . . مهر مصطفاباد (؟)	Æ ·65 Æ ·65

THE DEKHAN.

VII.—BAHMANÍS OF KULBARGA.

BAHMANÍS.

KINGS OF KULBARGA.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Hasan Gángú	748	1347
II.	Muhammad Sháh I.	759	1358
III.	Mujáhid Sháh	776	1375
IV.	Dáúd Sháh	780	1378
V.	Mahmúd [or Muhammad] Sháh I.	780	1378
VI.	Ghiyás-ad-dín	799	1397
VII.	Shams-ad-dín	799	1397
VIII.	Taj-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh	800	1397
IX.	'Ahmad Sháh I.	825	1421
X.	'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh II.	838	1435
XI.	'Alá-ad-dín Humáyún Sháh	862	1457
XII.	Nizám Sháh	865	1461
XIII.	Muhammad Sháh II.	867	1463
XIV.	Mahmúd Sháh II.	887	1482
XV.	Ahmad Sháh III.	924	1518
XVI.	'Ala-ad-dín Sháh	927	1520
XVII.	Walí-Alláh Sháh	929	1522
XVIII.	Kalím-Alláh Sháh	932	1525
	died*	933	1526

* The last four princes exercised only nominal authority.

VIII.—TÁJ-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 800—825=A.D, 1397—1421.

SILVER.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	
449	Ahsan-ábád 807	Obv. سلطان ا]لعهد والزمان الو]اثق بتاييد الرحمن ابو] المظفر Rev. Area, within square, تاج الدنيا والدين فيروز شاه السلطان Margin, in segments, ٧٥٨ | [احسن]اباد | ..... | ..... Pl. XI. AR 1·05, Wt. 169
450	811	Same: margin, ٨١١ | ..... | ..... | ضرب AR 1·05, Wt. 158
451	Ahsan-ábád 822	Same: margin, ٨٢٢ | ا]حسناباد | ..... | ..... AR 1·1, Wt. 167
452	Ahsan-ábád	Same: margin, ٨xx | احسناباد | حضرت | ... AR 1·1, Wt. 167

COPPER.

Second Size.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
453		راجی رضوان مهیمنی	فیروز شاه بهمنی Traces of margin.

IX.—AHMAD SHÁH I.

A.H. 825—838=A.D. 1421—1435.

COPPER.

Æ

First Size.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
454		المويد بنصر الله	Within square, ابو المغازى احمد شاه السلطان Outside square, ... بحضرت | .....
			Æ ·75

Second Size.

455, 456	828	المنصور بنصر الله المنان	ابو المغازى احمد شاه السلطان ٨٢٨
			Æ ·65 Æ ·65
457		"	" date obliterated.
			Pl. XI. Æ ·65

X.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN AHMAD SHÁH

A.H. 838—862=A.D. 1435—1457.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
458	850	Obv. السلطان ا]لحليم الكريم الرؤف على عباد الله الغنى المهيمنى Rev. Area, within square, ا]بو المظفر علا الدنيا والدين احمد شاه بن احمد شاه الولى البهمنى Margin, in segments, ٨٤٥ | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . . Pl. XI. AR 1·05, W
459		Same: margin obliterated. AR 1·05, W
460		Same: margin, ... | ..... | ..... | ضرب AR 1·0, Wt

COPPER.

Large Size.

Æ

No.	Mint : Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
461	852 ?	المعتصم بالله المنان سمى خليل الرحمن ابو المظفر	علا الدنيا وال]دين احمد شاه بن احمد شاه السلطان (?) ٤٢ .

Pl. XI. Æ ·85

A.

First Size.

462–466	840	الواثق بتاييد الملك الله* ابو المظفر	احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمنشاه ؟ ٨٤٠

Æ ·75
Æ ·75
Pl. XI. Æ ·75
Æ ·75
Æ ·7

Date illegible on 466 ; on the rest it is apparently ٨٤٠, but in two instances might be ٨٤٠ or ٨٤٩ .

* الله is written لاله, on all the five examples.

B.

First Size.

Æ

No.	Mint : Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
467–469		المتوكل على الله الغنى	احمد شاه بن احمد شاه الولى البهم[نى	Æ Æ Æ

Second Size.

470	84.r	المعتصم بالله مهيمنى ابو	احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمنى ٨٩	Æ

XI.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN HUMÁYÚN SHÁH.

A.H. 862—865=A.D. 1457—1461.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
		SILVER.
471	Ahsan-ábád ? 863	Obv. المتوكل على الله القوى ا]لغنى ابو المغازى

Rev. Area, within square,

علا الدنيا والدين
همايون ه‌شا (*sic*) بن احمد
شاه بن احمد شاه
الولى البهمنى

Margin, in segments,

٨٦٣ | (؟) احسناباد | . . . . | . . .

Pl. XI. Æ 1·0, Wt. 171

COPPER.

Large Size.

472, 473	865	Same: but only ٨٦٤ legible in margin. Æ ·9 Æ ·9

XIII.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH I

A.H. 867—887=A.D. 1463—1482.

COPPER.

Large Size.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
474	884	بالله المعتصم شمس الدنيا والدين	محمد شاه بن همايونشاه ال]سلطان (*sic*) ٨٩٥
475, 476		Same: but date obliterated.	Pl. XI.

XIV.—MAHMÚD SHÁH II.

A.H. 887—924=A.D. 1482—1518.

COPPER.

First Size.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
477, 478		المومنين نائب امير	شـــــاه محمود	Pl. XI. Æ ·7 Æ ·65
479		Inscription obscure.	,,	Æ ·7

VIII. LOCAL ISSUES.

LOCAL ISSUES.

ÁGRAH.

COPPER.

Æ

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
480	936	٩٣٦ فى تاريخ سنة Fleuron above and beneath.	الضرب دار قلع اكره PL. XII. Æ ·7
481	,,	,,	,, but قلعة Æ ·75
482, 483	937	,, ٩٣٧	دار الخلا فة ضرب اكره PL. XII. Æ ·75 Æ ·7
484	938	,, ٩٣٨	,, Æ ·7

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
485–487	939	Same as 480. ٩٣٩	Same as 482.	Æ · Æ · Æ ·
488	940	,, ٩٤٠	,,	Æ ·
489	942	,, ٩٤٢	,,	Æ ·
		SECOND SIZE.		
490	94*x*	فى تاريخ ٩٤*x* سنة	Within oval, ضرب اكره Outside, illegible inscription	Pl. XII. Æ ·

JAUNPÚR.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.	
491, 492	939	٩٣٩ فى التاريخ سنة Fleuron above and beneath.	دار الضرب مسه (؟) جونپور غطة	Pl. XII. Æ ·7 Æ ·7
493	940	"	"	
		٩٤٠		Æ ·7

CHAMPANÍR.

COPPER.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
494	942	ضرب شهر ا]لزمان	چنپانیار سنة ۹۴۲ Pl. XII. Æ

LAHORE.

COPPER.

		Obv.	Rev.
495	938	۹۳۸ فی تاریخ سنة Fleuron above and beneath.	دار الخ[لا فة] لاهور ضرب Pl. XII. Æ

MÁNDÚ.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
496, 497	942	فى تاريخ سنة ٩٤٢ ۵	ضرب مندو Pl. XII. Æ ·7 Æ ·7

APPENDIX.

MUGHAL INVADER.

UNIDENTIFIED PRINCES.

SUPPLEMENTARY BENGAL.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEHLÍ.

KUTLUGH KHWÁJAH.

(*MUGHAL INVADER.*)

Besieged Dehlí, A.H. 697—698=A.D. 1297—1298.

COPPER.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
498	Ghazní	ضـــــرب بـلـــد غـز نـة	In centre, within circle, ع Around, سكه بنام قتلغ خواجه Pl. XII. Æ ·6
499	,,	Within circle, غزنة Around, ... سون الر . . .	قتـــلـــغ خـــواجـــه ســـكـــة Pl. XII. Æ ·6

FATH-AD-DÍN JALÁL SHÁH.*

A.H. 840 ff = A.D. 1436 ff.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
500	84$^{0}_{2}$	فتح الدنيا والدين ٨٤٥ (or ٢ ?)	جلال شاه سلطانى Pl. XII. Æ 1
501	847	,, ٨٤٧	,, Æ 1

* The style of these two coins is precisely similar to that of the issues of Ahmad I. of Gujarát of the same period; and it is reasonable to suppose that they were struck by some prince who made himself temporarily independent during the absence of Sultán Ahmad in his wars with Málwah and the Bahmanís. The coins of Shams-ad-dín resemble closely the Gujarát issues of about A.H. 860, and were probably struck by the successor of Fath-ad-dín Jalál-Sháh.

SHAMS-AD-DÍN SHÁH.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
502, 503		شمس الدنيا والدين	بهمن شاه السلطان	Pl. XII. Æ ·55 ·55

SULTÁN MUHAMMAD.

COPPER.

504		ا]لسلطان ا]لاعظم ... ... الدنيا و]الد[ين	السعر امد بر محمد بن	Æ ·6

SULTÁN MUHAMMAD.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
505		ال]سلطان	ابـــــو
		ا]لاعـــظم	المـظـــفر
		. . ر الدنيا	محمد . . .
		و]الـــدين	

Æ.

UNCERTAIN KING.

COPPER.

Square.

(*Málwah style.*)

506		ا]لسلط[ا]ن	ملراف (؟) شاه
		بـــــن	. . ـــمـــود
		السلط[ـان	

Pl. XII. Æ

SUPPLEMENT.

A. BENGAL.

BÁRBAK SHÁH.*

A.H. 864—879 = A.D. 1459—1474.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint : Date.	
507	8]79	Obv. within circle, and ornamented border,

المويد بتـــاييد
الرحمن خليفة الله
بالحجة والبر ها]ن
٧٩ .....

Rev. (as obv.)

ركن الـــدنيا و
الدين ابو المظفر
باربكشاه السلطا]ن
ابن محمود شاه

Pl. XII. Æ 1·15, Wt. 165

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* The name باربكشاه is so carelessly engraved that it is only after much consideration that the attribution is hazarded.

UNCERTAIN KING OF BENGAL.*

SILVER.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
508		لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله	السلطان العادل (؟) و فر ش . . خلد الله ملكه وسلطانة

Æ 1·05

B. DEHLÍ.

MAHMÚD IBN MUHAMMAD IBN SÁM.†

COPPER.

Æ

509	Chohán Horseman to right. Above, degraded Nágarí, representing *Śrí Hamírah.*	ال]سلطا]ن ا]لاعظم محم]ود بن محمد بن] سام

Pl. XII. Æ ·6

* The fabric is undoubtedly that of a Bengal mint, of about the time of Husain Sháh.

† Mahmúd, the son of Ghiyás-ad-dín Muhammad ibn Sám, succeeded, under the suzerainty of his uncle Mu'izz-ad-dín Muhammad ibn Sám, to the government of the provinces of Bust, Furrah, and Isfarar; and on the death of the latter became head of the family. Mr. Thomas has published a coin with Mahmúd's name (*Chronicles*, p. 31) similar to the above, which he believes to have been struck in India.

SHAMS-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH.*

Pretender of Dehlí (?) A.H. 718=A.D. 1318.

SILVER.

ROUND.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
510	718	السلطان الا عظم شمس ال[د نيا والدين	ا]بو المظ[فر محمود شاه س]لطان ٧١٨

PL. XII. Æ ·65, Wt. 52

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* The style of this coin is precisely similar to that of 'Umar Sháh of A.H. 715 (*Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí*, no. 205, p. 43). Mahmúd Sháh would appear to have been a Pretender contemporary with Mubárak Sháh, but his name appears not to be mentioned by the historians.

MUHAMMAD 'ÁDIL SHÁH.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
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Pl. XII. Æ

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* With prefix دار الملك.

† With prefix عرصة.

‡ No. 498 has prefix بلد.

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* With prefix بلدة or البلدة. † With prefix حضرة or حضرت.

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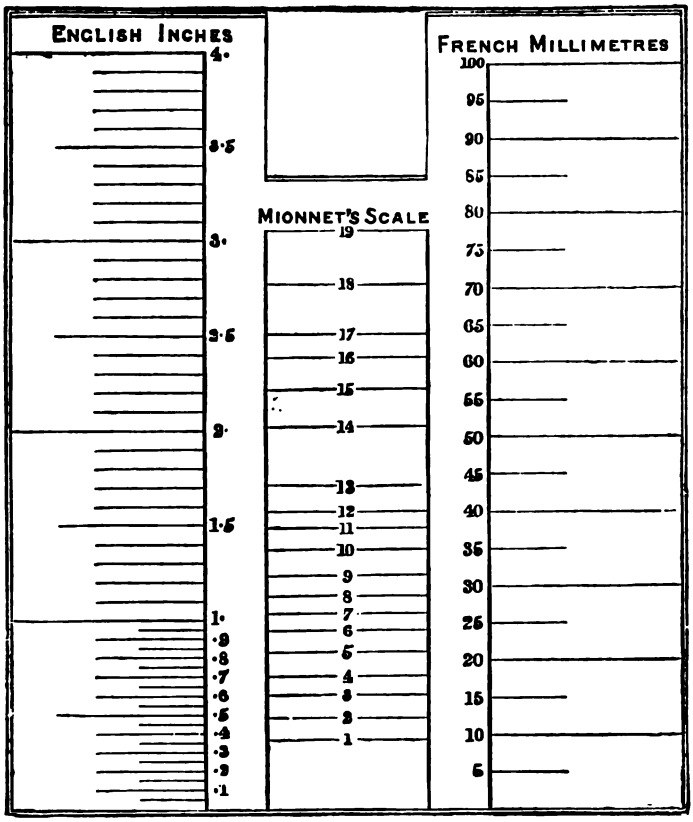
FOR

CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES

AND THE

MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.



TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRAH AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1	622	July 16	51	671	Jan. 18
2	623	„ 5	52	672	„ 8
3	624	June 24	53	672	Dec. 27
4	625	„ 13	54	673	„ 16
5	626	„ 2	55	674	„ 6
6	627	May 23	56	675	Nov. 25
7	628	„ 11	57	676	„ 14
8	629	„ 1	58	677	„ 3
9	630	April 20	59	678	Oct. 23
10	631	„ 9	60	679	„ 13
11	632	Mar. 29	61	680	„ 1
12	633	„ 18	62	681	Sept. 20
13	634	„ 7	63	682	„ 10
14	635	Feb. 25	64	683	Aug. 30
15	636	„ 14	65	684	„ 18
16	637	„ 2	66	685	„ 8
17	638	Jan. 23	67	686	July 28
18	639	„ 12	68	687	„ 18
19	640	„ 2	69	688	„ 6
20	640	Dec. 21	70	689	June 25
21	641	„ 10	71	690	„ 15
22	642	Nov. 30	72	691	„ 4
23	643	„ 19	73	692	May 23
24	644	„ 7	74	693	„ 13
25	645	Oct. 28	75	694	„ 2
26	646	„ 17	76	695	April 21
27	647	„ 7	77	696	„ 10
28	648	Sept. 25	78	697	Mar. 30
29	649	„ 14	79	698	„ 20
30	650	„ 4	80	699	„ 9
31	651	Aug. 24	81	700	Feb. 26
32	652	„ 12	82	701	„ 15
33	653	„ 2	83	702	„ 4
34	654	July 22	84	703	Jan. 24
35	655	„ 11	85	704	„ 14
36	656	June 30	86	705	„ 2
37	657	„ 19	87	705	Dec. 23
38	658	„ 9	88	706	„ 12
39	659	May 29	89	707	„ 1
40	660	„ 17	90	708	Nov. 20
41	661	„ 7	91	709	„ 9
42	662	April 26	92	710	Oct. 29
43	663	„ 15	93	711	„ 19
44	664	„ 4	94	712	„ 7
45	665	Mar. 24	95	713	Sept. 26
46	666	„ 13	96	714	„ 16
47	667	„ 3	97	715	„ 5
48	668	Feb. 20	98	716	Aug. 25
49	669	„ 9	99	717	„ 14
50	670	Jan. 29	100	718	„ 3

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
101	719	July 24	151	768	Jan. 26
102	720	„ 12	152	769	„ 14
103	721	„ 1	153	770	„ 4
104	722	June 21	154	770	Dec. 24
105	723	„ 10	155	771	„ 13
106	724	May 29	156	772	„ 2
107	725	„ 19	157	773	Nov. 21
108	726	„ 8	158	774	„ 11
109	727	April 28	159	775	Oct. 31
110	728	„ 16	160	776	„ 19
111	729	„ 5	161	777	„ 9
112	730	Mar. 26	162	778	Sept. 28
113	731	„ 15	163	779	„ 17
114	732	„ 3	164	780	„ 6
115	733	Feb. 21	165	781	Aug. 26
116	734	„ 10	166	782	„ 15
117	735	Jan. 31	167	783	„ 5
118	736	„ 20	168	784	July 24
119	737	„ 8	169	785	„ 14
120	737	Dec. 29	170	786	„ 3
121	738	„ 18	171	787	June 22
122	739	„ 7	172	788	„ 11
123	740	Nov. 26	173	789	May 31
124	741	„ 15	174	790	„ 20
125	742	„ 4	175	791	„ 10
126	743	Oct. 25	176	792	April 28
127	744	„ 13	177	793	„ 18
128	745	„ 3	178	794	„ 7
129	746	Sept. 22	179	795	Mar. 27
130	747	„ 11	180	796	„ 16
131	748	Aug. 31	181	797	„ 5
132	749	„ 20	182	798	Feb. 22
133	750	„ 9	183	799	„ 12
134	751	July 30	184	800	„ 1
135	752	„ 18	185	801	Jan. 20
136	753	„ 7	186	802	„ 10
137	754	June 27	187	802	Dec. 30
138	755	„ 16	188	803	„ 20
139	756	„ 5	189	804	„ 8
140	757	May 25	190	805	Nov. 27
141	758	„ 14	191	806	„ 17
142	759	„ 4	192	807	„ 6
143	760	April 22	193	808	Oct. 25
144	761	„ 11	194	809	„ 15
145	762	„ 1	195	810	„ 4
146	763	Mar. 21	196	811	Sept. 23
147	764	„ 10	197	812	„ 12
148	765	Feb. 27	198	813	„ 1
149	766	„ 16	199	814	Aug. 22
150	767	„ 6	200	815	„ 11

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
201	816	July 30	251	865	Feb. 2
202	817	„ 20	252	866	Jan. 22
203	818	„ 9	253	867	„ 11
204	819	June 28	254	868	„ 1
205	820	„ 17	255	868	Dec. 20
206	821	„ 6	256	869	„ 9
207	822	May 27	257	870	Nov. 29
208	823	„ 16	258	871	„ 18
209	824	„ 4	259	872	„ 7
210	825	April 24	260	873	Oct. 27
211	826	„ 13	261	874	„ 16
212	827	„ 2	262	875	„ 6
213	828	Mar. 22	263	876	Sept. 24
214	829	„ 11	264	877	„ 13
215	830	Feb. 28	265	878	„ 3
216	831	„ 18	266	879	Aug. 23
217	832	„ 7	267	880	„ 12
218	833	Jan. 27	268	881	„ 1
219	834	„ 16	269	882	July 21
220	835	„ 5	270	883	„ 11
221	835	Dec. 26	271	884	June 29
222	836	„ 14	272	885	„ 18
223	837	„ 3	273	886	„ 8
224	838	Nov. 23	274	887	May 28
225	839	„ 12	275	888	„ 16
226	840	Oct. 31	276	889	„ 6
227	841	„ 21	277	890	April 25
228	842	„ 10	278	891	„ 15
229	843	Sept. 30	279	892	„ 3
230	844	„ 18	280	893	Mar. 23
231	845	„ 7	281	894	„ 13
232	846	Aug. 28	282	895	„ 2
233	847	„ 17	283	896	Feb. 19
234	848	„ 5	284	897	„ 8
235	849	July 26	285	898	Jan. 28
236	850	„ 15	286	899	„ 17
237	851	„ 5	287	900	„ 7
238	852	June 23	288	900	Dec. 26
239	853	„ 12	289	901	„ 16
240	854	„ 2	290	902	„ 5
241	855	May 22	291	903	Nov. 24
242	856	„ 10	292	904	„ 13
243	857	April 30	293	905	„ 2
244	858	„ 19	294	906	Oct. 22
245	859	„ 8	295	907	„ 12
246	860	Mar. 28	296	908	Sept. 30
247	861	„ 17	297	909	„ 20
248	862	„ 7	298	910	„ 9
249	863	Feb. 24	299	911	Aug. 29
250	864	„ 13	300	912	„ 18

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
301	913	Aug. 7	351	962	Feb. 9
302	914	July 27	352	963	Jan. 30
303	915	„ 17	353	964	„ 19
304	916	„ 5	354	965	„ 7
305	917	June 24	355	965	Dec. 28
306	918	„ 14	356	966	„ 17
307	919	„ 3	357	967	„ 7
308	920	May 23	358	968	Nov. 25
309	921	„ 12	359	969	„ 14
310	922	„ 1	360	970	„ 4
311	923	April 21	361	971	Oct. 24
312	924	„ 9	362	972	„ 12
313	925	Mar. 29	363	973	„ 2
314	926	„ 19	364	974	Sept. 21
315	927	„ 8	365	975	„ 10
316	928	Feb. 25	366	976	Aug. 30
317	929	„ 14	367	977	„ 19
318	930	„ 3	368	978	„ 9
319	931	Jan. 24	369	979	July 29
320	932	„ 13	370	980	„ 17
321	933	„ 1	371	981	„ 7
322	933	Dec. 22	372	982	June 26
323	934	„ 11	373	983	„ 15
324	935	Nov. 30	374	984	„ 4
325	936	„ 19	375	985	May 24
326	937	„ 8	376	986	„ 13
327	938	Oct. 29	377	987	„ 3
328	939	„ 18	378	988	Apr. 21
329	940	„ 6	379	989	„ 11
330	941	Sept. 26	380	990	Mar. 31
331	942	„ 15	381	991	„ 20
332	943	„ 4	382	992	„ 9
333	944	Aug. 24	383	993	Feb. 26
334	945	„ 13	384	994	„ 15
335	946	„ 2	385	995	„ 5
336	947	July 23	386	996	Jan. 25
337	948	„ 11	387	997	„ 14
338	949	„ 1	388	998	„ 3
339	950	June 20	389	998	Dec. 23
340	951	„ 9	390	999	„ 13
341	952	May 29	391	1000	„ 1
342	953	„ 18	392	1001	Nov. 20
343	954	„ 7	393	1002	„ 10
344	955	April 27	394	1003	Oct. 30
345	956	„ 15	395	1004	„ 18
346	957	„ 4	396	1005	„ 8
347	958	Mar. 25	397	1006	Sept. 27
348	959	„ 14	398	1007	„ 17
349	960	„ 3	399	1008	„ 5
350	961	Feb. 20	400	1009	Aug. 25

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
401	1010	Aug. 15	451	1059	Feb. 17
402	1011	„ 4	452	1060	„ 6
403	1012	July 23	453	1061	Jan. 26
404	1013	„ 13	454	1062	„ 15
405	1014	„ 2	455	1063	„ 4
406	1015	June 21	456	1063	Dec. 25
407	1016	„ 10	457	1064	„ 13
408	1017	May 30	458	1065	„ 3
409	1018	„ 20	459	1066	Nov. 22
410	1019	„ 9	460	1067	„ 11
411	1020	April 27	461	1068	Oct. 31
412	1021	„ 17	462	1069	„ 20
413	1022	„ 6	463	1070	„ 9
414	1023	Mar. 26	464	1071	Sept. 29
415	1024	„ 15	465	1072	„ 17
416	1025	„ 4	466	1073	„ 6
417	1026	Feb. 22	467	1074	Aug. 27
418	1027	„ 11	468	1075	„ 16
419	1028	Jan. 31	469	1076	„ 5
420	1029	„ 20	470	1077	July 25
421	1030	„ 9	471	1078	„ 14
422	1030	Dec. 29	472	1079	„ 4
423	1031	„ 19	473	1080	June 22
424	1032	„ 7	474	1081	„ 11
425	1033	Nov. 26	475	1082	„ 1
426	1034	„ 16	476	1083	May 21
427	1035	„ 5	477	1084	„ 10
428	1036	Oct. 25	478	1085	April 29
429	1037	„ 14	479	1086	„ 18
430	1038	„ 3	480	1087	„ 8
431	1039	Sept. 23	481	1088	Mar. 27
432	1040	„ 11	482	1089	„ 16
433	1041	Aug. 31	483	1090	„ 6
434	1042	„ 21	484	1091	Feb. 23
435	1043	„ 10	485	1092	„ 12
436	1044	July 29	486	1093	„ 1
437	1045	„ 19	487	1094	Jan. 21
438	1046	„ 8	488	1095	„ 11
439	1047	June 28	489	1095	Dec. 31
440	1048	„ 16	490	1096	„ 19
441	1049	„ 5	491	1097	„ 9
442	1050	May 26	492	1098	Nov. 28
443	1051	„ 15	493	1099	„ 17
444	1052	„ 3	494	1100	„ 6
445	1053	April 23	495	1101	Oct. 26
446	1054	„ 12	496	1102	„ 15
447	1055	„ 2	497	1103	„ 5
448	1056	Mar. 21	498	1104	Sept. 23
449	1057	„ 10	499	1105	„ 13
450	1058	Feb. 28	500	1106	„ 2

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
501	1107	Aug. 22	551	1156	Feb. 25
502	1108	„ 11	552	1157	„ 13
503	1109	July 31	553	1158	„ 2
504	1110	„ 20	554	1159	Jan. 23
505	1111	„ 10	555	1160	„ 12
506	1112	June 28	556	1160	Dec. 31
507	1113	„ 18	557	1161	„ 21
508	1114	„ 7	558	1162	„ 10
509	1115	May 27	559	1163	Nov. 30
510	1116	„ 16	560	1164	„ 18
511	1117	„ 5	561	1165	„ 7
512	1118	April 24	562	1166	Oct. 28
513	1119	„ 14	563	1167	„ 17
514	1120	„ 2	564	1168	„ 5
515	1121	Mar. 22	565	1169	Sept. 25
516	1122	„ 12	566	1170	„ 14
517	1123	„ 1	567	1171	„ 4
518	1124	Feb. 19	568	1172	Aug. 23
519	1125	„ 7	569	1173	„ 12
520	1126	Jan. 27	570	1174	„ 2
521	1127	„ 17	571	1175	July 22
522	1128	„ 6	572	1176	„ 10
523	1128	Dec. 25	573	1177	June 30
524	1129	„ 15	574	1178	„ 19
525	1130	„ 4	575	1179	„ 8
526	1131	Nov. 23	576	1180	May 28
527	1132	„ 12	577	1181	„ 17
528	1133	„ 1	578	1182	„ 7
529	1134	Oct. 22	579	1183	April 26
530	1135	„ 11	580	1184	„ 14
531	1136	Sept. 29	581	1185	„ 4
532	1137	„ 19	582	1186	Mar. 24
533	1138	„ 8	583	1187	„ 13
534	1139	Aug. 28	584	1188	„ 2
535	1140	„ 17	585	1189	Feb. 19
536	1141	„ 6	586	1190	„ 8
537	1142	July 27	587	1191	Jan. 29
538	1143	„ 16	588	1192	„ 18
539	1144	„ 4	589	1193	„ 7
540	1145	June 24	590	1193	Dec. 27
541	1146	„ 13	591	1194	„ 16
542	1147	„ 2	592	1195	„ 6
543	1148	May 22	593	1196	Nov. 24
544	1149	„ 11	594	1197	„ 13
545	1150	April 30	595	1198	„ 3
546	1151	„ 20	596	1199	Oct. 23
547	1152	„ 8	597	1200	„ 12
548	1153	Mar. 29	598	1201	„ 1
549	1154	„ 18	599	1202	Sept. 20
550	1155	„ 7	600	1203	„ 10

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
601	1204	Aug. 29	651	1253	Mar. 3
602	1205	„ 18	652	1254	Feb. 21
603	1206	„ 8	653	1255	„ 10
604	1207	July 28	654	1256	Jan. 30
605	1208	„ 16	655	1257	„ 19
606	1209	„ 6	656	1258	„ 8
607	1210	June 25	657	1258	Dec. 29
608	1211	„ 15	658	1259	„ 18
609	1212	„ 3	659	1260	„ 6
610	1213	May 23	660	1261	Nov. 26
611	1214	„ 13	661	1262	„ 15
612	1215	„ 2	662	1263	„ 4
613	1216	April 20	663	1264	Oct. 24
614	1217	„ 10	664	1265	„ 13
615	1218	Mar. 30	665	1266	„ 2
616	1219	„ 19	666	1267	Sept. 22
617	1220	„ 8	667	1268	„ 10
618	1221	Feb. 25	668	1269	Aug. 31
619	1222	„ 15	669	1270	„ 20
620	1223	„ 4	670	1271	„ 9
621	1224	Jan. 24	671	1272	July 29
622	1225	„ 13	672	1273	„ 18
623	1226	„ 2	673	1274	„ 7
624	1226	Dec. 22	674	1275	June 27
625	1227	„ 12	675	1276	„ 15
626	1228	Nov. 30	676	1277	„ 4
627	1229	„ 20	677	1278	May 25
628	1230	„ 9	678	1279	„ 14
629	1231	Oct. 29	679	1280	„ 3
630	1232	„ 18	680	1281	April 22
631	1233	„ 7	681	1282	„ 11
632	1234	Sept. 26	682	1283	„ 1
633	1235	„ 16	683	1284	Mar. 20
634	1236	„ 4	684	1285	„ 9
635	1237	Aug. 24	685	1286	Feb. 27
636	1238	„ 14	686	1287	„ 16
637	1239	„ 3	687	1288	„ 6
638	1240	July 23	688	1289	Jan. 25
639	1241	„ 12	689	1290	„ 14
640	1242	„ 1	690	1291	„ 4
641	1243	June 21	691	1291	Dec. 24
642	1244	„ 9	692	1292	„ 12
643	1245	May 29	693	1293	„ 2
644	1246	„ 19	694	1294	Nov. 21
645	1247	„ 8	695	1295	„ 10
646	1248	April 26	696	1296	Oct. 30
647	1249	„ 16	697	1297	„ 19
648	1250	„ 5	698	1298	„ 9
649	1251	Mar. 26	699	1299	Sept. 28
650	1252	„ 14	700	1300	„ 16

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
701	1301	Sept. 6	751	1350	Mar. 11
702	1302	Aug. 26	752	1351	Feb. 28
703	1303	„ 15	753	1352	„ 18
704	1304	„ 4	754	1353	„ 6
705	1305	July 24	755	1354	Jan. 26
706	1306	„ 13	756	1355	„ 16
707	1307	„ 3	757	1356	„ 5
708	1308	June 21	758	1356	Dec. 25
709	1309	„ 11	759	1357	„ 14
710	1310	May 31	760	1358	„ 3
711	1311	„ 20	761	1359	Nov. 23
712	1312	„ 9	762	1360	„ 11
713	1313	April 28	763	1361	Oct. 31
714	1314	„ 17	764	1362	„ 21
715	1315	„ 7	765	1363	„ 10
716	1316	Mar. 26	766	1364	Sept. 28
717	1317	„ 16	767	1365	„ 18
718	1318	„ 5	768	1366	„ 7
719	1319	Feb. 22	769	1367	Aug. 28
720	1320	„ 12	770	1368	„ 16
721	1321	Jan. 31	771	1369	„ 5
722	1322	„ 20	772	1370	July 26
723	1323	„ 10	773	1371	„ 15
724	1323	Dec. 30	774	1372	„ 3
725	1324	„ 18	775	1373	June 23
726	1325	„ 8	776	1374	„ 12
727	1326	Nov. 27	777	1375	„ 2
728	1327	„ 17	778	1376	May 21
729	1328	„ 5	779	1377	„ 10
730	1329	Oct. 25	780	1378	April 30
731	1330	„ 15	781	1379	„ 19
732	1331	„ 4	782	1380	„ 7
733	1332	Sept. 22	783	1381	Mar. 28
734	1333	„ 12	784	1382	„ 17
735	1334	„ 1	785	1383	„ 6
736	1335	Aug. 21	786	1384	Feb. 24
737	1336	„ 10	787	1385	„ 12
738	1337	July 30	788	1386	„ 2
739	1338	„ 20	789	1387	Jan. 22
740	1339	„ 9	790	1388	„ 11
741	1340	June 27	791	1388	Dec. 31
742	1341	„ 17	792	1389	„ 20
743	1342	„ 6	793	1390	„ 9
744	1343	May 26	794	1391	Nov. 29
745	1344	„ 15	795	1392	„ 17
746	1345	„ 4	796	1393	„ 6
747	1346	April 24	797	1394	Oct. 27
748	1347	„ 13	798	1395	„ 16
749	1348	„ 1	799	1396	„ 5
750	1349	Mar. 22	800	1397	Sept. 24

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
801	1398	Sept. 13	851	1447	Mar. 19
802	1399	„ 3	852	1448	„ 7
803	1400	Aug. 22	853	1449	Feb. 24
804	1401	„ 11	854	1450	„ 14
805	1402	„ 1	855	1451	„ 3
806	1403	July 21	856	1452	Jan. 23
807	1404	„ 10	857	1453	„ 12
808	1405	June 29	858	1454	„ 1
809	1406	„ 18	859	1454	Dec. 22
810	1407	„ 8	860	1455	„ 11
811	1408	May 27	861	1456	Nov. 29
812	1409	„ 16	862	1457	„ 19
813	1410	„ 6	863	1458	„ 8
814	1411	April 25	864	1459	Oct. 28
815	1412	„ 13	865	1460	„ 17
816	1413	„ 3	866	1461	„ 6
817	1414	Mar. 23	867	1462	Sept. 26
818	1415	„ 13	868	1463	„ 15
819	1416	„ 1	869	1464	„ 3
820	1417	Feb. 18	870	1465	Aug. 24
821	1418	„ 8	871	1466	„ 13
822	1419	Jan. 28	872	1467	„ 2
823	1420	„ 17	873	1468	July 22
824	1421	„ 6	874	1469	„ 11
825	1421	Dec. 26	875	1470	June 30
826	1422	„ 15	876	1471	„ 20
827	1423	„ 5	877	1472	„ 8
828	1424	Nov. 23	878	1473	May 29
829	1425	„ 13	879	1474	„ 18
830	1426	„ 2	880	1475	„ 7
831	1427	Oct. 22	881	1476	April 26
832	1428	„ 11	882	1477	„ 15
833	1429	Sept. 30	883	1478	„ 4
834	1430	„ 19	884	1479	Mar. 25
835	1431	„ 9	885	1480	„ 13
836	1432	Aug. 28	886	1481	„ 2
837	1433	„ 18	887	1482	Feb. 20
838	1434	„ 7	888	1483	„ 9
839	1435	July 27	889	1484	Jan. 30
840	1436	„ 16	890	1485	„ 18
841	1437	„ 5	891	1486	„ 7
842	1438	June 24	892	1486	Dec. 28
843	1439	„ 14	893	1487	„ 17
844	1440	„ 2	894	1488	„ 5
845	1441	May 22	895	1489	Nov. 25
846	1442	„ 12	896	1490	„ 14
847	1443	„ 1	897	1491	„ 4
848	1444	April 20	898	1492	Oct. 23
849	1445	„ 9	899	1493	„ 12
850	1446	Mar. 29	900	1494	„ 2

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
901	1495	Sept. 21	951	1544	Mar. 25
902	1496	„ 9	952	1545	„ 15
903	1497	Aug. 30	953	1546	„ 4
904	1498	„ 19	954	1547	Feb. 21
905	1499	„ 8	955	1548	„ 11
906	1500	July 28	956	1549	Jan. 30
907	1501	„ 17	957	1550	„ 20
908	1502	„ 7	958	1551	„ 9
909	1503	June 26	959	1551	Dec. 29
910	1504	„ 14	960	1552	„ 18
911	1505	„ 4	961	1553	„ 7
912	1506	May 24	962	1554	Nov. 26
913	1507	„ 13	963	1555	„ 16
914	1508	„ 2	964	1556	„ 4
915	1509	April 21	965	1557	Oct. 24
916	1510	„ 10	966	1558	„ 14
917	1511	Mar. 31	967	1559	„ 3
918	1512	„ 19	968	1560	Sept. 22
919	1513	„ 9	969	1561	„ 11
920	1514	Feb. 26	970	1562	Aug. 31
921	1515	„ 15	971	1563	„ 21
922	1516	„ 5	972	1564	„ 9
923	1517	Jan. 24	973	1565	July 29
924	1518	„ 13	974	1566	„ 19
925	1519	„ 3	975	1567	„ 8
926	1519	Dec. 23	976	1568	June 26
927	1520	„ 12	977	1569	„ 16
928	1521	„ 1	978	1570	„ 5
929	1522	Nov. 20	979	1571	May 26
930	1523	„ 10	980	1572	„ 14
931	1524	Oct. 29	981	1573	„ 3
932	1525	„ 18	982	1574	April 23
933	1526	„ 8	983	1575	„ 12
934	1527	Sept. 27	984	1576	Mar. 31
935	1528	„ 15	985	1577	„ 21
936	1529	„ 5	986	1578	„ 10
937	1530	Aug. 25	987	1579	Feb. 28
938	1531	„ 15	988	1580	„ 17
939	1532	„ 3	989	1581	„ 5
940	1533	July 23	990	1582	Jan. 26
941	1534	„ 13	991	1583	„ 25*
942	1535	„ 2	992	1584	„ 14
943	1536	June 20	993	1585	„ 3
944	1537	„ 10	994	1585	Dec. 23
945	1538	May 30	995	1586	„ 12
946	1539	„ 19	990	1587	„ 2
947	1540	„ 8	997	1588	Nov. 20
948	1541	April 27	998	1589	„ 10
949	1542	„ 17	999	1590	Oct. 30
950	1543	„ 6	1000	1591	„ 19

* Here the change to the Gregorian New Style occurs.

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1001	1592	Oct. 8	1051	1641	April 12
1002	1593	Sept. 27	1052	1642	„ 1
1003	1594	„ 16	1053	1643	Mar. 22
1004	1595	„ 6	1054	1644	„ 10
1005	1596	Aug. 25	1055	1645	Feb. 27
1006	1597	„ 14	1056	1646	„ 17
1007	1598	„ 4	1057	1647	„ 6
1008	1599	July 24	1058	1648	Jan. 27
1009	1600	„ 13	1059	1649	„ 15
1010	1601	„ 2	1060	1650	„ 4
1011	1602	June 21	1061	1650	Dec. 25
1012	1603	„ 11	1062	1651	„ 14
1013	1604	May 30	1063	1652	„ 2
1014	1605	„ 19	1064	1653	Nov. 22
1015	1606	„ 9	1065	1654	„ 11
1016	1607	April 28	1066	1655	Oct. 31
1017	1608	„ 17	1067	1656	„ 20
1018	1609	„ 6	1068	1657	„ 9
1019	1610	Mar. 26	1069	1658	Sept. 29
1020	1611	„ 16	1070	1659	„ 18
1021	1612	„ 4	1071	1660	„ 6
1022	1613	Feb. 21	1072	1661	Aug. 27
1023	1614	„ 11	1073	1662	„ 16
1024	1615	Jan. 31	1074	1663	„ 5
1025	1616	„ 20	1075	1664	July 25
1026	1617	„ 9	1076	1665	„ 14
1027	1617	Dec. 29	1077	1666	„ 4
1028	1618	„ 19	1078	1667	June 23
1029	1619	„ 8	1079	1668	„ 11
1030	1620	Nov. 26	1080	1669	„ 1
1031	1621	„ 16	1081	1670	May 21
1032	1622	„ 5	1082	1671	„ 10
1033	1623	Oct. 25	1083	1672	April 29
1034	1624	„ 14	1084	1673	„ 18
1035	1625	„ 3	1085	1674	„ 7
1036	1626	Sept. 22	1086	1675	Mar. 28
1037	1627	„ 12	1087	1676	„ 16
1038	1628	Aug. 31	1088	1677	„ 6
1039	1629	„ 21	1089	1678	Feb. 23
1040	1630	„ 10	1090	1679	„ 12
1041	1631	July 30	1091	1680	„ 2
1042	1632	„ 19	1092	1681	Jan. 21
1043	1633	„ 8	1093	1682	„ 10
1044	1634	June 27	1094	1682	Dec. 31
1045	1635	„ 17	1095	1683	„ 20
1046	1636	„ 5	1096	1684	„ 8
1047	1637	May 26	1097	1685	Nov. 28
1048	1638	„ 15	1098	1686	„ 17
1049	1639	„ 4	1099	1687	„ 7
1050	1640	April 23	1100	1688	Oct. 26

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1101	1689	Oct. 15	1151	1738	April 21
1102	1690	„ 5	1152	1739	„ 10
1103	1691	Sept. 24	1153	1740	Mar. 29
1104	1692	„ 12	1154	1741	„ 19
1105	1693	„ 2	1155	1742	„ 8
1106	1694	Aug. 22	1156	1743	Feb. 25
1107	1695	„ 12	1157	1744	„ 15
1108	1696	July 31	1158	1745	„ 3
1109	1697	„ 20	1159	1746	Jan. 24
1110	1698	„ 10	1160	1747	„ 13
1111	1699	June 29	1161	1748	„ 2
1112	1700	„ 18	1162	1748	Dec. 22
1113	1701	„ 8	1163	1749	„ 11
1114	1702	May 28	1164	1750	„ 30
1115	1703	„ 17	1165	1751	Nov. 20
1116	1704	„ 6	1166	1752	„ 8
1117	1705	April 25	1167	1753	Oct. 29
1118	1706	„ 15	1168	1754	„ 18
1119	1707	„ 4	1169	1755	„ 7
1120	1708	Mar. 23	1170	1756	Sept. 26
1121	1709	„ 13	1171	1757	„ 15
1122	1710	„ 2	1172	1758	„ 4
1123	1711	Feb. 19	1173	1759	Aug. 25
1124	1712	„ 9	1174	1760	„ 13
1125	1713	Jan. 28	1175	1761	„ 2
1126	1714	„ 17	1176	1762	July 23
1127	1715	„ 7	1177	1763	„ 12
1128	1715	Dec. 27	1178	1764	„ 1
1129	1716	„ 16	1179	1765	June 20
1130	1717	„ 5	1180	1766	„ 9
1131	1718	Nov. 24	1181	1767	May 30
1132	1719	„ 14	1182	1768	„ 18
1133	1720	„ 2	1183	1769	„ 7
1134	1721	Oct. 22	1184	1770	April 27
1135	1722	„ 12	1185	1771	„ 16
1136	1723	„ 1	1186	1772	„ 4
1137	1724	Sept. 20	1187	1773	Mar. 25
1138	1725	„ 9	1188	1774	„ 14
1139	1726	Aug. 29	1189	1775	„ 4
1140	1727	„ 19	1190	1776	Feb. 21
1141	1728	„ 7	1191	1777	„ 9
1142	1729	July 27	1192	1778	Jan. 30
1143	1730	„ 17	1193	1779	„ 19
1144	1731	„ 6	1194	1780	„ 8
1145	1732	June 24	1195	1780	Dec. 28
1146	1733	„ 14	1196	1781	„ 17
1147	1734	„ 3	1197	1782	„ 7
1148	1735	May 24	1198	1783	Nov. 26
1149	1736	„ 12	1199	1784	„ 14
1150	1737	„ 1	1200	1785	„ 4

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1201	1786 . . Oct. 24	1251	1835 . . April 29
1202	1787 . . „ 13	1252	1836 . . „ 18
1203	1788 . . „ 2	1253	1837 . . „ 7
1204	1789 . . Sept. 21	1254	1838 . . Mar. 27
1205	1790 . . „ 10	1255	1839 . . „ 17
1206	1791 . . Aug. 31	1256	1840 . . „ 5
1207	1792 . . „ 19	1257	1841 . . Feb. 23
1208	1793 . . „ 9	1258	1842 . . „ 12
1209	1794 . . July 29	1259	1843 . . „ 1
1210	1795 . . „ 18	1260	1844 . . Jan. 22
1211	1796 . . „ 7	1261	1845 . . „ 10
1212	1797 . . June 26	1262	1845 . . Dec. 30
1213	1798 . . „ 15	1263	1846 . . „ 20
1214	1799 . . „ 5	1264	1847 . . „ 9
1215	1800 . . May 25	1265	1848 . . Nov. 27
1216	1801 . . „ 14	1266	1849 . . „ 17
1217	1802 . . „ 4	1267	1850 . . „ 6
1218	1803 . . April 23	1268	1851 . . Oct. 27
1219	1804 . . „ 12	1269	1852 . . „ 15
1220	1805 . . „ 1	1270	1853 . . „ 4
1221	1806 . . Mar. 21	1271	1854 . . Sept. 24
1222	1807 . . „ 11	1272	1855 . . „ 13
1223	1808 . . Feb. 28	1273	1856 . . „ 1
1224	1809 . . „ 16	1274	1857 . . Aug. 22
1225	1810 . . „ 6	1275	1858 . . „ 11
1226	1811 . . Jan. 26	1276	1859 . . July 31
1227	1812 . . „ 16	1277	1860 . . „ 20
1228	1813 . . „ 4	1278	1861 . . „ 9
1229	1813 . . Dec. 24	1279	1862 . . June 29
1230	1814 . . „ 14	1280	1863 . . „ 18
1231	1815 . . „ 3	1281	1864 . . „ 6
1232	1816 . . Nov. 21	1282	1865 . . May 27
1233	1817 . . „ 11	1283	1866 . . „ 16
1234	1818 . . Oct. 31	1284	1867 . . „ 5
1235	1819 . . „ 20	1285	1868 . . April 24
1236	1820 . . „ 9	1286	1869 . . „ 13
1237	1821 . . Sept. 28	1287	1870 . . „ 3
1238	1822 . . „ 18	1288	1871 . . Mar. 23
1239	1823 . . „ 7	1289	1872 . . „ 11
1240	1824 . . Aug. 26	1290	1873 . . „ 1
1241	1825 . . „ 16	1291	1874 . . Feb. 18
1242	1826 . . „ 5	1292	1875 . . „ 7
1243	1827 . . July 25	1293	1876 . . Jan. 28
1244	1828 . . „ 14	1294	1877 . . „ 16
1245	1829 . . „ 3	1295	1878 . . „ 5
1246	1830 . . June 22	1296	1878 . . Dec. 26
1247	1831 . . „ 12	1297	1879 . . „ 15
1248	1832 . . May 31	1298	1880 . . „ 4
1249	1833 . . „ 21	1299	1881 . . Nov. 23
1250	1834 . . „ 10	1300	1882 . . „ 12

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1301	1883 . .	Nov. 2	1310	1892 . .	July 26
1302	1884 . .	Oct. 21	1311	1893 . .	„ 15
1303	1885 . .	„ 10	1312	1894 . .	„ 5
1304	1886 . .	Sept. 30	1313	1895 . .	June 24
1305	1887 . .	„ 19	1314	1896 . .	„ 12
1306	1888 . .	„ 7	1315	1897 . .	„ 2
1307	1889 . .	Aug. 28	1316	1898 . .	May 22
1308	1890 . .	„ 17	1317	1899 . .	„ 12
1309	1891 . .	„ 7	1318	1900 . .	„ 1

NOTE.

THE preceding table has been compiled from Professor F. Wüstenfeld's *Vergleichungs-Tabellen der Muhammedanischen und Christlichen Zeitrechnung*, Leipzig, 1854, which are identical with those given in Prinsep's *Useful Tables*, except that Prinsep adopts the English date of changing from the Old (Julian) to the New (Gregorian) style, and consequently omits 11 days on September $\frac{3}{14}$, 1752; while Dr. Wüstenfeld makes the alteration of 9 days on the day when all Catholic Europe adopted the decision of the Bull of Pope Gregory XIII., viz. $\frac{5}{14}$ October, 1582. As this is obviously the most general and proper date for the change of style, I have adopted Dr. Wüstenfeld's principle, and have not deferred a chronological change, which was adopted in 1582 by the chief nations of Europe of the time, until the necessity of the reform had at last been understood in England.

The second column gives the Christian day and month in which the Hijrah year begins.

The Muhammadan year consists of 354 days, with an intercalary day added to the last month eleven times in thirty years (on the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 28th, and 29th years of every thirty years). To find whether the intercalary day is to be added to any given year, divide the year by 30, and if any of the above numbers—2, 5, 7, 10, &c. —remain over, the year is one of 355 days. E.g. 30 divides 1303 forty-three times, with 13 over; therefore the Muhammadan year 1303, corresponding to our 1885-6, will contain 355 days.

To find the exact Christian day corresponding to any given Muhammadan day is a simple matter of calculation. After due regard to the year being Leap-year or not, the Muhammadan equivalent is obtained by reckoning up the days of the month, allowing 30 for Muharram the first month, 29 for Safar the second, and so alternately 30 and 29 to the end, when the intercalary day must be remembered. E.g. 21 November, 1884, is 31 days over the beginning of the Muhammadan year 1302, and would therefore be the 1st of Safar, 1302.

GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, LIMITED, 52, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

BENGAL.

BENGAL.

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BENGAL.

BENGAL.

BENGAL.

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AR

124 126 128 130

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134 139

BENGAL.

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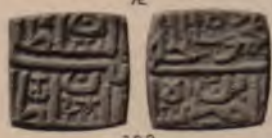

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